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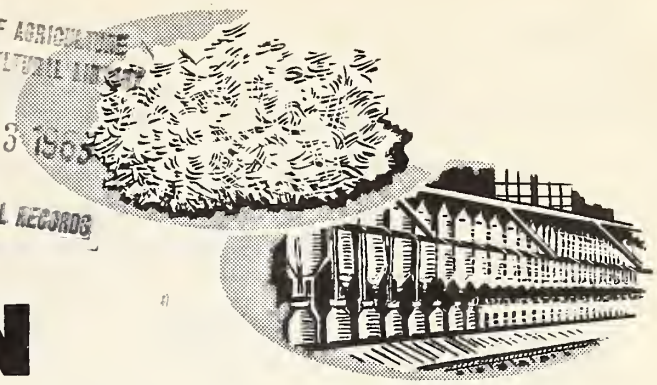
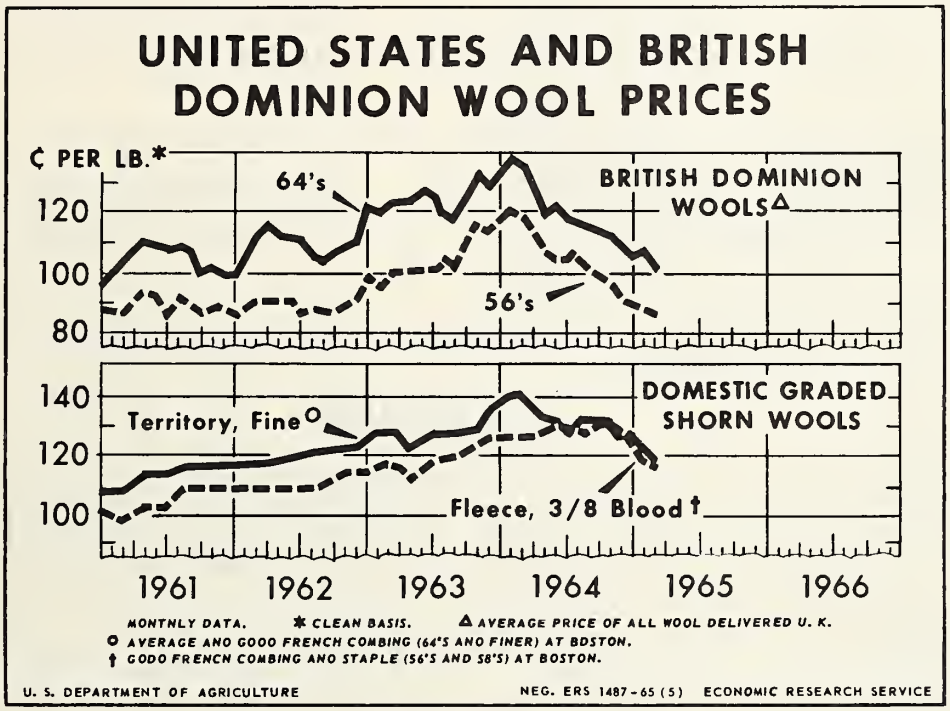


WOOL SITUATION

TWS-71 FOR RELEASE JUNE 1, P. M. MAY 1965



IN THIS ISSUE

Estimated 1965 Mill Use
1964 U.S. Wool Production
Per Capita Fiber Use

Published quarterly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Wool Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1964 Jan.	1964 Feb.	1964 Mar.	1965 Jan.	1965 Feb.	1965 Mar.
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Ct. per lb.	50.3	52.5	54.9	48.0	47.8	47.7
Parity price 1/	do.	79.5	79.5	79.5	81.8	82.0	82.0
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	63	66	69	59	58	58
Index numbers of prices received by farmers	1910-14=100	274	281	295	270	269	268
Index numbers of prices received by farmers	1957-59=100	111	114	120	110	109	109
Domestic prices, Boston, clean basis 2/							
Graded territory							
Fine, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	142.5	145.0	145.0	132.5	127.5	121.5
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	137.5	136.9	137.5	129.5	124.5	119.4
Graded fleece							
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	125.5	125.5	125.5	121.6	115.5	113.8
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	124.5	124.5	124.5	120.0	113.5	112.0
Original bag Texas, fine 12 months good French combing and staple	do.	147.5	147.5	147.5	134.5	127.5	120.5
Imported prices, Boston, clean, excluding duty 2/							
Australian, 64's, 70's, good topmaking	do.	145.5	145.5	145.5	120.0	112.5	109.5
Australian, 64's combing	do.	142.5	142.5	142.5	115.0	107.5	104.5
Montevideo, 0's (58's, 60's)	do.	127.5	131.0	133.0	100.8	91.4	89.5
Montevideo, 2's (50's)		117.5	120.0	124.8	92.5	84.9	81.5
Buenos Aires, 5's (40's)	do.	101.0	104.5	104.4	78.0	78.0	78.0
BLS Wholesale price index 3/							
All commodities	1957-59=100	101.0	100.5	100.4	101.0	101.2	101.3
Textile products and apparel	do.	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.5	101.5	101.5
Wool products	do.	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.1
Wool broadwoven fabrics	do.	101.4	101.4	101.9	103.6	103.9	104.0
Personal income payments (adjusted) 4/	Bil. dol.	479.4	480.5	482.9	510.2	511.0	513.5
Retail store sales (apparel group adjusted 4/	Mil. dol.	1,250	1,291	1,228	1,327	1,341	---
Mill consumption, scoured basis 5/							
Average weekly rate (unadjusted) 6/							
Apparel wool	1,000 lb.	4,548	4,742	4,442	4,855	4,870	4,947
Carpet wool	do.	2,728	2,656	2,352	2,316	2,220	2,207
Average weekly rate (seasonally adjusted) 6/							
Apparel wool	do.	4,762	4,709	4,442	5,084	4,836	4,947
Carpet wool	do.	2,291	2,378	2,435	1,945	1,987	2,285
Monthly aggregates 6/							
Apparel wool	Mil. lb.	22.7	19.0	17.8	19.4	19.5	24.7
Carpet wool	do.	13.6	10.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	11.0
Accumulated since January 1							
Apparel wool	do.	22.7	41.7	59.5	19.4	38.9	63.6
Carpet wool	do.	13.6	24.3	33.7	9.3	18.1	29.2
Total apparel and carpet	do.	36.3	66.0	93.2	28.7	57.0	92.8
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Monthly aggregates							
Dutiable wools	1,000 lb.	9,046	9,376	8,073	8,926	10,213	18,570
Duty-free wools	do.	11,723	11,536	8,858	5,220	2,577	12,478
Accumulated since January 1							
Dutiable wools	Mil. lb.	9.0	18.4	26.5	8.9	19.1	37.7
Duty-free wools	do.	11.7	23.3	32.1	5.2	7.8	20.3
Total dutiable and duty-free	do.	20.8	41.7	58.6	14.1	26.9	58.0
Man-made staple and tow prices							
Acrilan 3 denier 7/	Ct. per lb.	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
Dacron, 3 denier, type 54 7/	do.	114.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	84.0	84.0
Orlon, 3 denier, 7/	do.	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
Viscose, 1 1/2 denier 8/	do.	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently using base prices in effect and indexes for months indicated. These are the legally applicable parity prices for the following month. 2/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market. 3/ United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 4/ United States Department of Commerce (seasonally adjusted annual rates). 5/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. 6/ 4 or 5 weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. 7/ From Modern Textile Magazine. 8/ From Textile Organon.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 24, 1965

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SUMMARY

Outlook for the U. S. wool industry during the remainder of 1965 is for a continued decline in sheep numbers, less domestic wool production, moderately higher mill use of apparel wool and less use of carpet wool, larger use of man-made fibers on the woolen and worsted systems, an increase in imports of raw wool, and a rise in imports of apparel wool textile products. Domestic wool prices will be below 1964 levels in line with the decline in world prices and near those of 1962 and 1963.

The average price received by domestic growers for shorn wool during 1965 is expected to be moderately below the 53.2 cents per pound, grease basis, received in 1964--the highest since 1957. This resulted in an incentive payment of $16.50 for every $100 of shorn wool marketed during 1964. This was the amount necessary to bring the average price up to the incentive level of 62 cents per pound. The payment rate on sales of unshorn lambs to compensate for the wool on them was 35 cents per hundredweight of live animals sold.

U. S. shorn wool production will continue to drop in 1965 due to the further reduction in sheep numbers. On January 1, 1965, the number of sheep and lambs on farms, including stock and those on feed, totaled 26.7 million head, 5 percent less than a year earlier. Shorn wool production in 1964 totaled 222 million pounds, grease basis, 7 percent less than in 1963 and the lowest since 1950. This was a result of 5 percent fewer sheep being shorn and a lighter average fleece weight. Pulled wool production in 1964 amounted to 25 million pounds, 13 percent less than 1963. The 1964 shorn and pulled wool production had a clean wool equivalent of about 119 million pounds compared with 129 million in 1963.

Domestic consumption of wool, cotton, and man-made fibers in 1964 was 40.9 pounds per capita, 5 percent above a year earlier and the highest since 1951. Per person domestic use of wool decreased 14 percent; cotton increased 4 percent; and use of man-made fibers was up 11 percent. Domestic use of apparel wool per capita in 1964 was 1.77 pounds, 11 percent less than 1963; that of carpet wool was 0.77 pound down 20 percent. These uses accounted for 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of total fiber use. The import balance of foreign trade in apparel wool textile products (excluding noils and wastes) accounted for 17 percent of the

domestic use of apparel wool. In the case of carpet wool, it was 18 percent.

Mill consumption of raw wool during 1965 likely will total more than the 355 million pounds, scoured basis, used in 1964. Apparel wool use is expected to increase and carpet wool use to decline. At the seasonally adjusted rates of early 1965, apparel wool mill use probably will total 255 to 260 million pounds in 1965 compared with 234 million a year earlier; carpet wool mill use likely will amount to 115-120 million pounds compared with 122 million in 1964. Total fiber use is expected to increase more than wool use, since man-made fibers are expected to continue their significant increase of recent years.

Apparel wool mill use during the first quarter of 1965 amounted to 64 million pounds, scoured basis, 7 percent more than in 1964. The rate is likely to continue higher, since the number of unfilled orders for finished wool fabrics is increasing and inventories of gray and finished wool fabrics are below a year earlier.

Carpet wool mill use during the first quarter of 1965 totaled 29 million pounds, scoured basis. This was 13 percent less than in the first quarter of 1964 and the lowest first quarter use since 1958. Although carpet wool use was less in the first quarter of 1965, total use of all fibers consumed in the spinning of carpet and rug yarns increased 7 percent. This rise was due to the continued increase in the use of man-made fibers. The use of man-made fibers exceeded the use of wool in the spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system.

Imports of dutiable raw wool are expected to increase in 1965, since mill use is expected to rise, commercial stocks are low, and U. S. wool production is declining. During the first quarter of 1965, they totaled 38 million pounds, clean content, 42 percent more than in the same quarter of 1964. Imports of duty-free wool during 1965 are expected to be about the same as last year, although they were down more than a third during the first quarter of 1965 from the same quarter of 1964; stocks are relatively low and mill use is expected to be almost the same as a year earlier.

Imports of apparel wool textile products are expected to increase moderately in 1965 due to the increased mill activity, rising industry demand for semi-processed and manufactured wool textile products, and expected increased consumer expenditures for textile products. During the first quarter of 1965, imports of apparel wool textile products totaled 12.5 million raw wool equivalent pounds. This was 19 percent above 1964 but 20 percent below the record high in 1963. Wool tops, yarns, woven fabrics, and knit wearing apparel imports were higher, with the most notable increase in woven fabrics. Carpet and rug imports declined 18 percent during the first quarter of 1965.

Woven wool fabric production declined 9 percent in 1964. This was in contrast to the 3 percent increase in production of cotton broadwoven goods and the 16 percent rise in output of man-made fiber goods. Both apparel and nonapparel wool woven fabric production declined in 1964. In the wool apparel sector, production of men's and boys' fabric declined more than that of women's and children's.

Manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting during 1964 increased to a record 314 million square yards. This was 19 percent above the previous high in 1963. Shipments of roll goods increased 21 percent; those of scatter rugs and bathmats, 14 percent. The noncellulosic man-made fibers significantly increased their share of the total fibers used in the manufacture of tufted rugs and carpeting at the expense of wool, cotton, rayon, and acetate.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION

PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS TO AVERAGE BELOW YEAR EARLIER

The average price received by domestic wool growers for shorn wool during 1965 will be moderately below the 53.2 cents per pound, grease basis, received in 1964. The April 1965 mid-month average price was 47.1 cents, down slightly from a month earlier and 14 percent below a year earlier. (See table 1.) Prices have been declining since June 1964 due to lower mill use and increased blending or substitution of lower-priced man-made fibers.

Domestic wool prices strengthened slightly from mid-April to mid-May due to increased mill activity in both the worsted and woolen sectors of the U. S. wool industry. This slightly higher level is expected to continue through midsummer, by which time producers will likely have sold most of the current years' clip. However, wool prices are expected to remain below year-earlier levels the rest of 1965.

Prices for domestic graded territory and fleece shorn wool at Boston declined from September 1964 through April 1965. Prices in April were 10 to 16 percent below year-earlier levels. Fine wool prices were down more than those of the medium and coarser grades of wool, resulting in a narrow price differential between the fine and medium wools. In April, the price range of quarter blood good French combing and staple to fine good French combing and staple was $1.10 to $1.20

compared with $1.25 to $1.45 a year earlier. (See Statistical Summary, Part 1 - Prices.) Most graded domestic shorn wool increased 2 to 3 cents during May 1965 as a result of the increasing mill demand for domestic wool.

Table 1.--Average price per pound, grease basis, received by farmers for shorn wool, U.S., by months, 1961-65

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan.	39.9	41.1	45.5	50.3	48.0
Feb.	39.0	42.5	47.5	52.5	47.8
Mar.	40.4	45.0	51.1	54.9	47.7
Apr.	42.3	47.6	49.4	54.6	47.1
May	43.1	48.0	48.7	53.8	
June	43.3	47.9	49.9	54.7	
July	42.1	46.0	49.0	52.4	
Aug.	41.0	44.2	46.2	51.0	
Sept.	42.0	42.7	45.5	50.0	
Oct.	41.2	43.8	46.6	51.2	
Nov.	40.9	45.4	47.2	49.3	
Dec.	41.2	43.9	48.1	47.3	
Weighted season average 2/	42.9	47.7	48.5	53.2	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 1961 and 1962 marketing year average, April 1-March 31, 1963, April-December 31; 1964 marketing year is on a calendar year basis.

Crops Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service.

Although wool prices declined during late 1964 and early 1965, they are above prices of competing noncellulosic man-made fibers. Most competing man-made fiber prices are the same as or below a year earlier. The most notable change has been a 14-cent drop in the price of the polyester fibers in early 1965. (See fig. 1.)

1964 SEASON AVERAGE PRICE WAS 53.2 CENTS

The average price received by growers for shorn wool sold during 1964 was 53.2 cents per pound, grease basis. This was 10 percent more than in the short 9-month 1963 season (April-December) and the highest since the average of 53.7 cents in 1957.

Monthly prices increased substantially in early 1964, averaging 54 to 55 cents in March-June 1964, when the bulk of the 1964 clip was sold. Prices then declined, reaching a season low of 47.3 cents in December 1964. During the year, monthly prices were 2 to 11 percent above year-earlier levels. (See table 1.)

The average price received in the Native or fleece wool States was 55.2 cents per pound during 1964 compared with 48.7 cents in 1963. In the 11 Western States, Texas, and South Dakota--the States accounting for most of the territory wool--the 1964 average price was 52.5 cents per pound compared with 48.5 cents a season earlier.

Prices received by growers for shorn wool relate to the average price, grease basis, at the point of sale out of wool producers' hands. The point of sale is usually the local market or shipping point. This is a net price after deducting marketing charges such as grading, handling, and scouring or carbonizing, commissions, and transportation from the local shipping point.

1964 WOOL INCENTIVE PAYMENT RATE IS 16.5 PERCENT

Shorn wool payments for 1964--the amount needed to bring the average wool price of 53.2 cents per pound up to the previously announced incentive level of 62 cents per pound under the National Wool Act--amount to 16.5 percent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of shorn wool during the year. This results in an incentive payment of $16.50 for every $100 received from the sale of shorn wool during 1964, down from the $27.80 paid in the 1963 marketing year.

The payment rate on sales of unshorn lambs to compensate for the wool on them is 35 cents per hundredweight of live animals sold. This payment, based on the shorn wool payment, is designed to discourage unusual shearing of lambs before marketing. The unshorn lamb payment rate is determined on the basis of the average weight of wool per 100 pounds of lamb, the value of their wool relative to shorn wool, and the average shorn wool incentive payment per pound.

The shorn wool payment rate for 1964 was determined on the basis of the difference between the national average price received by growers for shorn wool sold in the open market that year and the 62-cent-per-pound incentive level announced in September 1963. The average price received by growers was 53.2 cents per pound.

To determine the wool incentive payment for individual producers, the rate of 16.5 percent is applied to the dollar returns each producer received for wool after paying marketing charges. The percentage method of payment is designed to encourage producers to improve the quality and marketing of their wool. Under this method, the producer who receives the best possible price for his wool also obtains a higher incentive payment.

Deductions of 1 cent per pound from shorn wool payments and 5 cents per 100 pounds of liveweight from

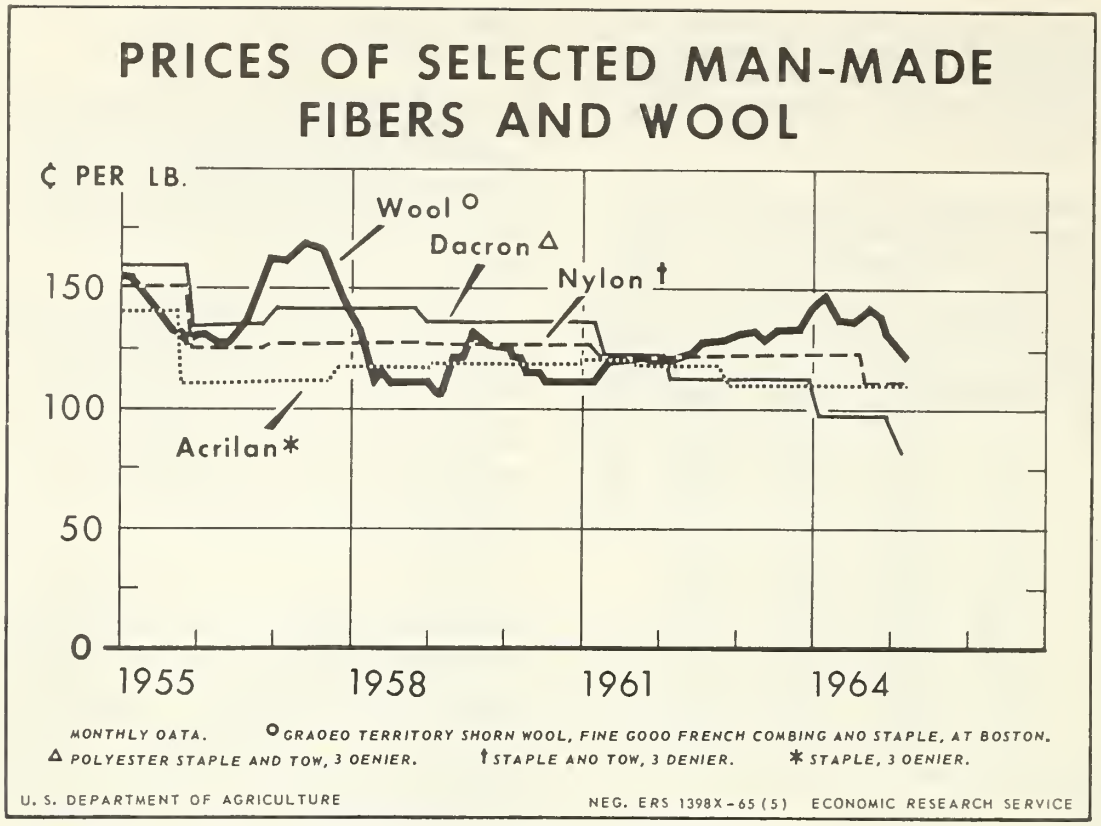

FIGURE 1

lamb payments are being made for advertising, promotion, and related market development activities. This self-help program (under Section 708 of the National Wool Act) is carried out by the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., a growers' organization established for that purpose. Deductions from payments were approved by producers in referendums held in 1955, 1959, and 1962.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service county offices began making wool payments soon after April 1, 1965, for the 1964 marketing year. Applications for payment had to be filed with these offices by January 31, 1965. The payments are being made on shorn wool and unshorn lambs marketed from January 1 through December 31, 1964.

The wool incentive program was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954. Legislation originally provided for a program during the 1955 through 1958 marketing years, but was extended in 1958 to continue through the 1961 marketing year. Legislation in 1961 extended the program through March 1966. The Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of shorn wool at an incentive level he finds necessary to encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool. The Act limits the cumulative payments to an amount equal to 70 percent of the duties collected on imports of wool and wool manufactures since January 1, 1953.

Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation each fiscal year for expenditures in operating the program (payments, administrative expenses, and interest) are limited to 70 percent of the duty collections on wool and wool manufactures during the preceding calendar year. Amounts not reimbursed because of this limitation are carried by CCC as an account receivable to be paid in later years when duty collections are sufficient to permit reimbursement to CCC for part or all of these unreimbursed amounts in addition to covering the current year's expenditures under the program.

Through February 1, 1965, payments under the wool incentive program for the 1963 marketing year totaled $27.2 million. Of this, $22.1 million was paid for shorn wool and $5.1 million on unshorn lambs. Payment rates for 1963 were 27.8 percent on shorn wool and 54 cents per hundredweight on unshorn lambs. (See table 9.)

The incentive level for shorn wool, as announced July 2, 1964 for 1965 is 62 cents per pound--the same as for each of the preceding years of the program to

date. Program regulations for wool and lambs for the current marketing year continue the same as for previous years.

DOMESTIC WOOL PRODUCTION DOWN

A further decline in domestic wool production can be expected in 1965 due to the continuing decline in sheep numbers. On January 1, 1965, there were 26.7 million head of sheep and lambs on farms and ranches, including stock sheep and those on feed. This was 5 percent less than a year earlier and 20 percent below the recent high on January 1, 1960.

U. S. shorn and pulled wool production in 1964 amounted to 247 million pounds, grease basis. This was 7 percent below a year earlier and 17 percent below the recent high in 1960. The 1964 production had a clean wool equivalent of 119 million pounds compared with 129 million in 1963. (See table 10.)

Shorn wool production in 1964 totaled 221.9 million pounds, a 7 percent decline from 1963. This is 16 percent less than the recent high in 1960 and the lowest since 1950. The clean wool equivalent of 1964 production was 100 million pounds. Total value of shorn wool produced in 1964 was $118 million, 2 percent above 1963.

The Native or fleece wool States accounted for 58.4 million pounds of 1964 production. This was the fifth consecutive year that output has declined in these States and it was the lowest production since 1950. Only Connecticut, Iowa, and New York increased production in 1964 from a year earlier. Output in the 11 Western States, Texas, and South Dakota totaled 163.3 million pounds. This was 7 percent below 1963 and the lowest since 1957. Of these States, only Arizona, Utah, and South Dakota increased output above 1963. (See tables 11 and 12.)

Sheep and lambs shorn in 1964 numbered 26.4 million head, 5 percent less than 1963 and the least since 1950. The average fleece weight also declined in 1964, to 8.40 pounds from 8.54 in 1963. (See tables 10 and 12.)

Pulled wool production in 1964 amounted to 25.1 million pounds, 13 percent less than in 1963. This was equivalent to 18.8 million pounds, clean basis. The average weight of wool pulled per skin was 3.41 pounds compared with 3.32 in 1963.

1964 DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF ALL FIBERS HIGHEST SINCE 1951

Domestic consumption of wool, cotton, and man-made fibers in 1964 was 40.9 pounds per capita, 5 percent above a year earlier and the most since 1951. Per capita domestic use of cotton and man-made fibers increased; that for wool decreased. (See table 13.) The total quantity of these fibers used--7,853 million pounds--was a record high. There was an import balance of foreign trade in textile products of 0.35 pound per person in 1964 compared with 0.66 in 1963. Wool and cotton had a net import balance; man-made fibers, an export balance.

Per capita domestic consumption of wool in 1964 was 2.55 pounds, 14 percent less than in 1963. The import balance of foreign trade in wool textile products in 1964 accounted for 0.70 pound of wool per person, or 27 percent of the per capita domestic use of wool. Apparel wool domestic use per person was 1.77 pounds, 11 percent less than in 1963. The import balance of foreign trade in apparel wool textile products, including noils and wastes, accounted for 0.56 pound per capita, or 32 percent of the domestic use of apparel wool. (See fig. 2.) Excluding noils and wastes, the import balance accounted for 0.30 pound per person, or 17 percent of domestic consumption of apparel wool. Per capita domestic consumption of carpet wool in 1964 was 0.77 pound, 20 percent less than a year earlier. The import balance of foreign trade in rugs and carpeting accounted for 0.14 pound of wool per person, or 18 percent of per capita use of carpet wool. (See fig. 3.)

Domestic consumption of cotton per capita in 1964 was 22.6 pounds, 4 percent above 1963. The import balance of cotton textile products accounted for 0.45 pound per person, or 2 percent of per capita domestic use of cotton. Man-made fiber domestic use per capita in 1964 was a record 15.7 pounds, 11 percent above the previous high in 1963. The export balance of man-made fiber textile products was 0.75 pound per person. This resulted in domestic use of man-made fibers being 5 percent less than mill use.

PER CAPITA MILL USE OF ALL FIBERS UP 6 PERCENT IN 1964

U. S. per capita mill use of all major fibers in 1964 was 40.5 pounds, 6 percent more than in 1963 and the highest since 1955. A record-high 7.8 billion pounds of wool, cotton, man-made, silk, and flax fibers were used in 1964. Per capita use of cotton and man-made fibers increased; that of wool decreased. (See table 14 and fig. 4.)

Mill use of wool per capita in 1964 totaled 1.85 pounds, 15 percent less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1934. This reduction resulted in wools' share of the total fiber mill use falling below 5 percent for the first time. Per person use of apparel wool declined to 1.22 pounds in 1964 from 1.33 pounds in 1963. Carpet wool mill use per capita declined to 0.63 pound from 0.85 in 1963.

Per person mill use of cotton in 1964 was 22.1 pounds, 4 percent above a year earlier. Mill use of man-made fibers totaled a record 16.5 pounds per capita, 11 percent above the previous high in 1963. Rayon and

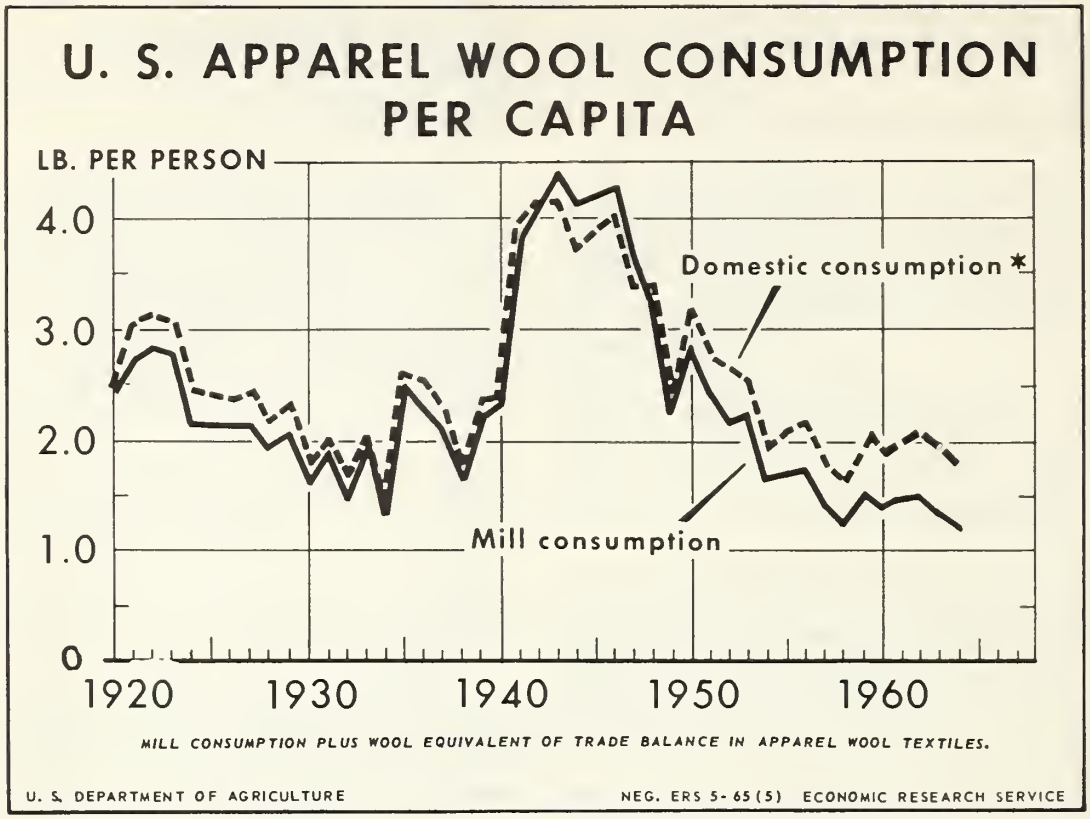

FIGURE 2

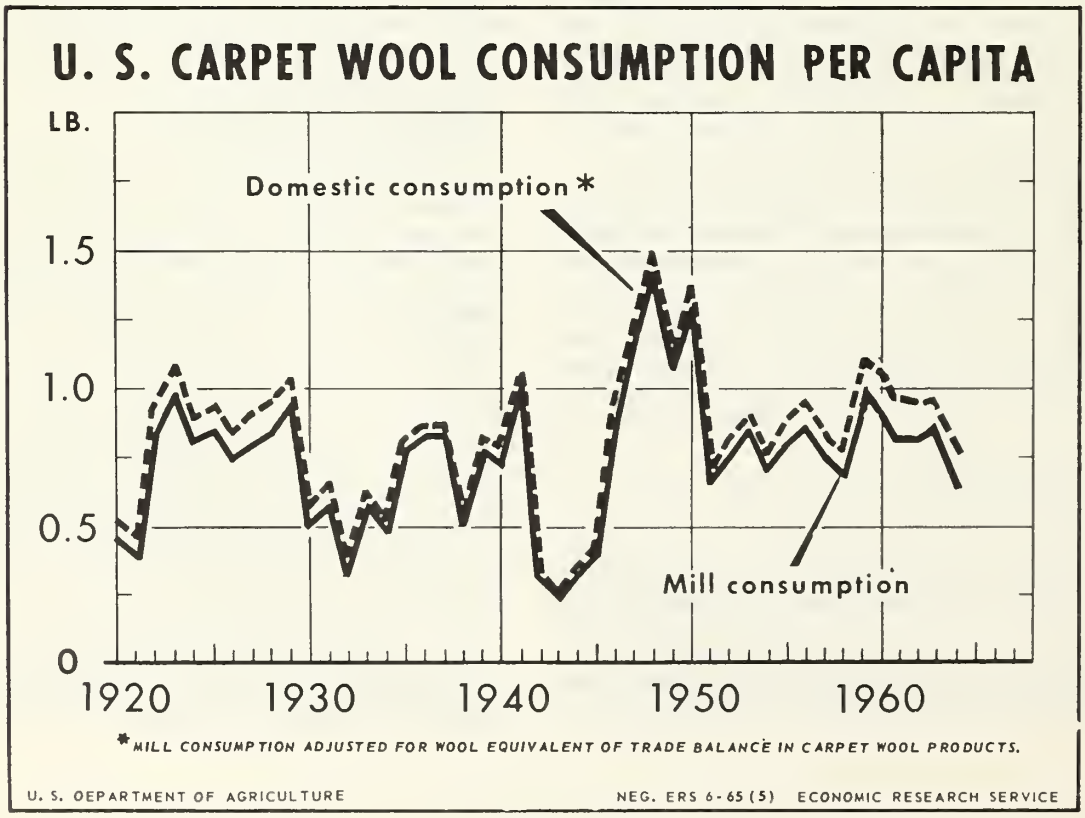

FIGURE 3

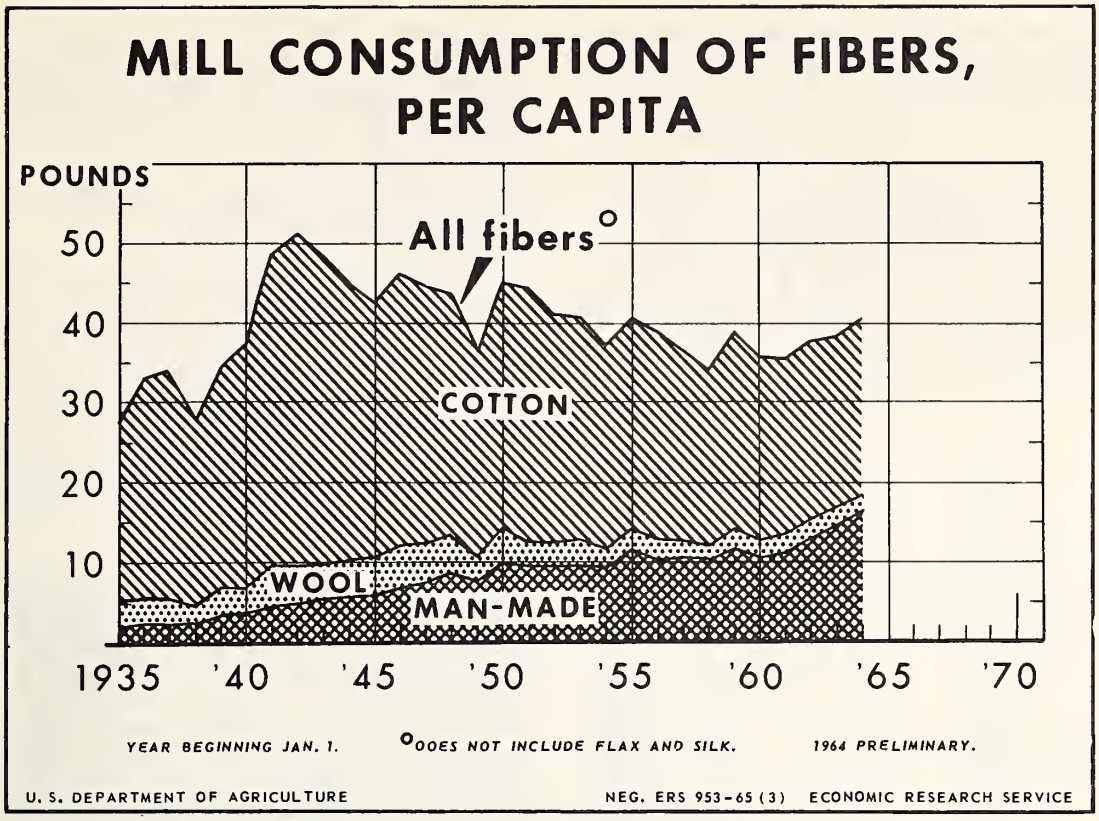

FIGURE 4

acetate mill use per person in 1964 totaled 7.9 pounds, up from the 7.6 in 1963. Per capita use of the noncellulosic fibers increased to a record 8.1 pounds from the previous high of 6.7 in 1963.

APPAREL WOOL MILL USE UP 7 PERCENT IN THE FIRST QUARTER

Apparel wool mill use during the first quarter of 1965 totaled 63.6 million pounds, scoured basis, 7 percent more than in the same period of 1964. (See table 2.) Use of wool on the worsted system totaled 38.7 million pounds, 11 percent larger than in the first quarter of 1964. Apparel wool use on the woolen system during the first quarter amounted to 24.9 million pounds, up 1 percent. The seasonally adjusted average weekly rate of apparel wool mill use was above that of a year earlier each month during the first quarter. At the seasonally adjusted rates of early 1965, apparel wool mill use probably will total 255-260 million pounds this year compared with 234 million in 1964.

In addition to increased use of apparel wool, the use of the various grades of wool shifted on the woolen and worsted systems. More of the finer and medium

Table 2.--U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis, January-March 1955 to date

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average			
1955-59	66,421	38,339	104,759
1960-64	64,783	39,495	104,278
1955	70,753	33,051	103,804
1956	79,630	40,792	120,422
1957	70,184	40,864	111,048
1958	46,510	29,151	75,661
1959	65,026	47,836	112,862
1960	64,588	48,971	113,559
1961	57,304	36,171	93,475
1962	72,002	36,897	108,899
1963	70,546	41,764	112,310
1964 1/	59,477	33,671	93,148
1965 1/	63,634	29,178	92,812

1/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

grades of wool and less of the coarser grades were used. This was especially significant on the worsted system. (See table 3.)

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption, by system and grades, January-March 1960-65

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
		Woolen system		
1960	39.0	47.9	13.1	100.0
1961	44.7	43.9	11.4	100.0
1962	45.9	44.5	9.6	100.0
1963	44.1	47.8	8.1	100.0
1964	42.7	47.4	9.9	100.0
1965	40.7	50.7	8.6	100.0
		Worsted system		
1960	62.7	32.4	4.9	100.0
1961	64.2	32.2	3.6	100.0
1962	61.8	33.7	4.5	100.0
1963	58.7	37.0	4.3	100.0
1964	54.3	35.3	10.4	100.0
1965	56.7	37.5	5.8	100.0
		Total		
1960	51.4	39.8	8.8	100.0
1961	55.1	37.7	7.2	100.0
1962	55.4	38.1	6.5	100.0
1963	52.8	41.3	5.9	100.0
1964	49.5	40.3	10.3	100.0
1965	50.5	42.6	6.9	100.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Top production during the first quarter of 1965 amounted to 40.7 million pounds, 12 percent above a year earlier. Production of wool top, 60's and finer, increased 17 percent; that of 50's up to 60's was up 20 percent; while output of 48's and coarser declined 40 percent. Noil production during the first quarter of 1965 totaled 3.8 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier. Wool's share of the total fiber used on the worsted system during the first quarter was the same as in 1964. Man-made fibers' share increased, while that of all other fibers declined moderately. (See table 15.)

A total of 80.5 million pounds of all fibers were used during the first quarter in the spinning of yarns on the woolen system, except for carpet and rugs. This was 2 percent above the first quarter of 1964. Wool's use increased but its share of total fiber consumption declined. Man-made fiber's quantity of fiber used and its share of total fiber consumption increased. (See table 15.)

INVENTORIES OF APPAREL FABRIC DOWN; UNFILLED ORDERS UP IN 1965

Inventories of gray wool apparel fabrics at the weaving mill level at the end of February 1965 totaled 25.2 million linear yards, up seasonally from the low of 19.1 million at the end of October 1964 but below the 28.5 million a year earlier. Inventories of both worsted and woolen gray goods were less than a year earlier. Production of gray apparel fabric and the number of looms operating in early 1965 were below a year earlier, but they were increasing significantly above late-1964 levels.

Finished wool apparel fabric inventories at the weaving mill level at the end of February 1965 amounted to 24.7 million linear yards. This was up seasonally from the low of 18.1 million in September 1964 but substantially below the 33 million at the end of February 1964. Unfilled orders of finished wool apparel fabrics, including polyester-wool fabrics, also have been increasing since the low last fall. At the end of February 1965, they totaled 118 million linear yards compared with 88 million a year earlier. Unfilled orders have been rising faster than inventories, resulting in a declining ratio of inventories to unfilled orders. At the end of February 1965, this ratio was 0.21 compared to 0.37 a year earlier. Decreases in this ratio usually lead to increases in mill use of apparel wool.

IMPORTS OF APPAREL WOOL TEXTILE PRODUCTS INCREASE IN EARLY 1965

Imports and exports of apparel wool textile products during the first quarter of 1965 were above a year earlier. Imports of noils and wastes were down, while exports of noils and wastes were up. Imports of rugs and carpets were less than in 1964, while exports of carpet and rugs were up.

Imports of apparel wool textile products during the first quarter of 1965 totaled 12.5 million raw wool equivalent pounds. This was 19 percent more than in the comparable period of 1964 but 20 percent less than the record-high level of 1963. Wool tops, yarns, woven fabrics, and knit wearing apparel imports were higher in 1965 than during the first quarter of 1964. The most notable increase was for woven fabrics. Imports of noils and wastes during the first quarter totaled 11.3 million pounds compared with 14.5 million in 1964. Carpet and rug imports during the first quarter declined to 5.7 million pounds from 6.9 million in 1964. (See table 16.)

Exports of wool textile products during the first quarter totaled 4.3 million pounds, 176 percent higher than in the same period of 1964. Exports of apparel wool textile products amounted to 1.2 million pounds, up 66 percent. Exports of woven and knit fabrics, wearing apparel, and wool felts increased, offsetting declines in tops, yarns, and blankets. Exports of noils and wastes increased fourfold to 3.0 million pounds; carpet and rugs were up 22 percent. (See table 17.)

DUTIABLE RAW WOOL IMPORTS UP 42 PERCENT IN FIRST QUARTER

Imports of dutiable raw wool into the United States during the first quarter of 1965 totaled 37.7 million pounds, clean content, 42 percent above a year earlier. This substantial increase results from the lower world wool price level, increased U. S. mill demand, low commercial stocks, and less U. S. wool production. (See table 4.)

Table 4.--Imports of dutiable and duty-free wool for consumption into the United States, clean content, January-March 1955 to date

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average			
1955-59	28,988	40,559	69,547
1960-64	30,851	38,540	69,391
1955	31,946	30,111	62,057
1956	37,586	48,601	86,187
1957	26,542	39,082	65,624
1958	16,970	28,677	45,647
1959	31,894	56,326	88,220
1960	25,854	43,556	69,410
1961	23,288	40,527	63,815
1962	37,288	32,834	70,122
1963	41,330	43,667	84,996
1964	26,495	32,117	58,612
1965	37,710	20,275	57,985

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Imports were relatively low during the first 2 months of 1965 due to the dockstrike, but they increased significantly in March. More than 95 percent of these imports came from the 5 surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere. Imports were larger from Australia, New Zealand, and Uruguay than a year earlier and smaller from Argentina and South Africa.

There were notable shifts in the grade composition of these dutiable wools. More of the wools grading 46's and finer and less of wools grading not finer than 46's were imported; the opposite situation prevailed a year earlier. (See table 5.)

Table 5.--Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports, clean basis, United States, January-March 1962-65

Grade	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Dutiable			
Finer than 56's	79.7	76.7	69.4	74.7
46's to 56's	10.3	13.3	7.9	14.7
40's to 46's	3.1	3.0	6.4	3.4
Not finer than 40's	6.9	6.9	16.3	7.2
Total	2/100.0	2/100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-Free			
44's to 46's	17.6	23.0	14.2	10.7
40's to 44's	16.1	17.6	13.7	21.7
Not finer than 40's	37.8	38.6	35.0	45.7
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	28.5	20.8	37.1	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes small amounts of carbonized wool for which grade is not reported.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1964 WOVEN WOOL FABRIC PRODUCTION DOWN 9 PERCENT

Woven woolen and worsted fabric production during 1964 was down 9 percent from 1963. This decline was in contrast to a 3 percent increase in production of cotton broadwoven goods and a 16 percent increase in output of man-made fiber broadwoven goods. (See table 6.) The output of cotton goods was the third lowest since 1949, but production of man-made fibers was a record high.

Finished woolen and worsted woven fabric production (except woven felt) during 1964 amounted to 259.7 million linear yards compared with 284.4 million in 1963. Apparel fabric production was down 8 percent; nonapparel output declined 26 percent. Men's and boys' clothing production totaled 83.1 million linear yards, 14 percent less than in 1963. Worsted output was down 20 percent; that of woolen, down 8 percent. Women's and children's fabric production during 1964 amounted to 166.1 million linear yards, 4 percent less than a year earlier. Woolen constructions, which accounted for more than 90 percent of the total output, declined 4 percent.

Worsted goods increased 2 percent. Woven felt production during 1964 totaled 8.5 million pounds, 1 percent less than a year earlier. Production of papermakers felts declined, while all other types increased. (See table 18.)

Table 6.--Production of woolen and worsted fabric and cotton and man-made fiber broadwoven goods, U. S., annual 1955-64

Year	Woolen and worsted	Cotton 1/	Man-made 1/	
			Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic
	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards
1955	317.6	10,174.6	1,928.2	629.2
1956	324.4	10,317.1	1,626.0	602.2
1957	294.5	9,533.8	1,463.9	783.2
1958	271.3	8,973.7	1,654.1	694.5
1959	310.8	9,603.1	1,618.5	836.8
1960	286.5	9,365.6	1,434.3	927.9
1961	286.9	9,168.4	1,465.4	908.1
1962	309.9	9,248.5	1,587.9	1,130.8
1963	284.4	8,759.3	1,714.1	1,287.6
1964 2/	259.7	8,983.9	3,486.6	

1/ Excluding tire fabric.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Production of gray wool apparel fabric during 1964 totaled 248 million linear yards, 2 percent below the production of finished apparel fabric. Production of gray woolen fabric during 1964 was 7 percent less than in 1963; that of worsted fabric was down 16 percent. Output of gray wool apparel fabric during the first 2 months of 1965 totaled 39.5 million linear yards, 1 percent less than in 1964. Worsted production was up slightly; woolen output was down.

CARPET WOOL MILL USE DOWN 13 PERCENT IN FIRST QUARTER

Mill use of carpet wool during the first quarter of 1965 amounted to 29.2 million pounds, scoured basis, 13 percent less than the same period of 1964 and the lowest first quarter use since 1958. (See table 2.) The use of carpet wool has been declining since March 1963, when it reached a 13-year peak. The seasonally adjusted average weekly rate of carpet wool mill use was 2.3 million pounds in March 1965, slightly less than in March 1964. At the seasonally adjusted rates of early 1965, carpet wool mill use in 1965 likely will total 115-120 million pounds compared with 122 million in 1964.

Although carpet wool mill use was down in the first quarter of 1965, total use of all fibers in the spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system increased 7 percent. This increase was due to the continued rise in the use of man-made fibers. The acrylic and modacrylic fibers accounted for this increase. Man-made fiber's share of the total fiber use increased to 48 percent in the first quarter of 1965 from 37 percent in 1964 and 19 percent in 1963. This resulted in a declining share for wool--46 percent in 1965 compared with 56 percent in 1964 and 73 percent in 1963. (See table 15.) This is the first time that the use of man-made fibers has exceeded the use of wool in the spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system.

IMPORTS OF DUTY-FREE RAW WOOL DOWN 37 PERCENT IN FIRST QUARTER

Duty-free raw wool imports into the United States for consumption during the first quarter of 1964 amounted to 20.3 million pounds, clean content. (See table 4.) This was 37 percent below the comparable quarter of 1964 and the lowest first quarter imports since 1944. These lower imports resulted from a weak U.S. mill demand for carpet wool, likely caused by the significant increase in use of man-made fibers during 1964 when carpet wool prices were unusually high.

Imports of duty-free raw wool declined from all major suppliers except Ireland. New Zealand continued as the largest supplier and increased its share of the total imports during the first quarter to 43 percent from 28 percent in 1963. Argentina also increased its share to 28 percent from 19 percent in 1963. This shift in origin was also notable in the quality composition of duty-free imports. A larger proportion of the imports during the first quarter were of the crossbred wools of New Zealand and Argentina; a year earlier, a larger share of the wools were the named, unimproved coarse wools of the Middle East. (See table 5.)

TUFTED CARPETING SHIPMENTS RECORD HIGH IN 1964, WOOL'S SHARE DOWN

Manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting increased significantly in 1964. The noncellulosic man-made fibers increased their share of the total fibers used in the manufacturing of tufted rugs and carpeting. The proportion of rayon and acetate, wool, and cotton declined.

Shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting during 1964 amounted to 314 million square yards, 19 percent above the previous record in 1963. Manufacturers' shipments of roll goods larger than 4 by 6 feet in 1964 totaled 254 million square yards, 21 percent larger than the previous high the year before. Shipments of tufted scatter rugs, bathmats, and other rugs 4 by 6 feet and smaller during 1964 amounted to 60 million square yards, 14 percent above the previous record in 1963. (See table 19.)

A total of 441 million pounds of all types of yarn were consumed in 1964 in the manufacture of tufted rugs and carpeting. This was 23 percent more than in the previous year. In addition, 234 million pounds of fabric containing cotton, jute, and other fibers were used in backing for tufted rugs and carpeting, 9 percent more than in 1963. Use of wool yarns in 1964 totaled 51 million pounds, 24 percent less than in 1963. This resulted in a substantial drop in wool's share of the total yarns consumed, to 11.6 percent from 18.7 percent in 1963. The use of noncellulosic man-made fiber yarns increased to 252 million pounds in 1964 from 160 million in 1963. This resulted in a significant increase in their share of market--57 percent in 1964 compared with 44 percent in 1963. The quantity of rayon and acetate yarns increased, but their share of the total declined. Cotton's quantity and portion of total use both declined. (See table 20.)

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

U.S. mohair production is expected to increase in 1965 due to the further rise in goat numbers. On January 1, 1965, there were nearly 4.1 million head of goats on Texas farms and ranches, 4 percent above a year earlier. Mohair production in the 7 leading States totaled 29.8 million pounds in 1964. This was 3 percent above the previous high in 1963. The increased production was due to a larger number of goats being clipped, since the average fleece weight declined. The number of goats clipped in 1964 amounted to 4.6 million head, 5 percent more than in 1963. The average weight of mohair per goat or kid clipped in 1964 was 6.5 pounds compared with 6.6 in 1963.

The average price received by growers for mohair in the 7 principal producing States during 1964 was 94.3 cents per pound, grease basis, 7 percent higher than during 1963. This was above the support price of 72 cents; thus, no payments were made on mohair during 1964. The 1964 average price received in Texas, which produces almost all of the domestic mohair, was 95 cents compared with 89 cents in 1963. The monthly average price for Texas mohair ranged from a high of $1.10 in March 1964 to a low of 79 cents in December. The monthly average price has continued to decline in 1965. The April average was 64 cents, 41 cents or 39 percent below April 1964. This price slide since March 1964 has been caused by a very significant drop in mohair exports.

Exports of mohair and other wool-like specialty hair from the United States during 1964 totaled 2.7 million pounds, clean content. This was 81 percent below a year earlier and the least since 1954. Exports during the first quarter of 1965 totaled 999 thousand pounds, up 4 percent from the same period of 1964. Unless there is a substantial pickup in export demand, mohair prices during 1965 will continue below year-earlier levels. This could result in mohair payments this year, since the 1965 support price is 72 cents. The average monthly price of Texas mohair has been below 72 cents each month thus far in 1965.

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

WORLD WOOL PRICES SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW YEAR EARLIER

World wool prices in March-April 1965 were 20 to 30 percent below a year earlier. This lower price level resulted from weak mill demand for wool in the major manufacturing countries. continuing shifts to the use of lower-priced man-made fibers, and relatively larger world supplies of wool at the beginning of the 1964-65 marketing season.

Prices at opening sales of the 1964-65 marketing season in the Southern Hemisphere countries in late August were moderately below the close of the previous season. Wool prices continued to decline slowly through January 1965. There was a modest strengthening in February, then a drop again in March to levels below those prevailing in January. This lower price level continued to Easter. Prices were slightly higher at the reopening of sales in early May. However, wool prices will likely remain relatively stable at May levels for the rest of 1965.

Stable wool prices likely will lead to a moderate increase in wool use in the major manufacturing countries. However, the higher wool prices in early 1964 resulted in a significant increase in the use of man-made fibers in the woolen industry. History indicates that

it is difficult for wool to regain market uses when it has been replaced by lower-priced man-made fibers, which remain relatively stable in price.

The outlook for wool prices during the remaining part of the 1964-65 marketing season and for the 1965-66 season is somewhat clouded by the various supply-demand factors affecting wool prices. The lower stable price level of mid-1965 likely will lead to an increase in mill use. The increased mill demand likely will cause an upward pressure on prices. However, any upward movement in prices will result in a further shift in fiber use to man-made fibers, which in turn will act as a depressant on wool prices. Thus, increased mill use of raw wool and stability in the wool textile industry depend on relatively stable wool prices.

The changing price patterns of the various grades of British Dominion wools during the past 3 years are shown in table 21. The price differential between the fine and the medium and coarser grades of wool is increasing in early 1965. This is counter to the narrowing of the price differential for graded U.S. wools, as shown in the cover chart.

WORLD CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION NEAR RECORD-HIGH LEVELS

World production of wool during 1964 was approximately the same as the record high in 1963, and consumption was only slightly below the record a year earlier. Wool production totaled 3,340 million pounds, clean content, during 1964, or about the same as in 1963. (See table 7.) Consumption during 1964 likely was 50 to 60 million pounds below the record-high of 3,355 million pounds, clean content, in 1963. This was the first year in the past 4 years that production exceeded consumption, resulting in a small buildup in stocks. The larger carryover stocks were mostly in Argentina and Uruguay, where monetary policies, in effect, kept the wool from entering international trade.

Consumption of raw wool in the 9 chief consuming countries which report quarterly to the Commonwealth Economic Committee totaled 1,889 million pounds, clean content, or 147 million below a year earlier. (See table 22.) Japan was the only one of these countries showing a gain in use in 1964--3 percent. All other countries recorded less use, ranging from 1 percent in Australia to 14 percent in the United States. Consumption during the fourth quarter of 1964 in these 9 countries amounted to 452 million pounds, 11 percent less than in the comparable quarter of 1963.

1964 PRODUCTION OF WOOL TEXTILE PRODUCTS BELOW YEAR EARLIER

Production of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textile products in the major manufacturing countries of the free world declined during the second half of 1964. This resulted in 1964 output of wool tops, yarns, and fabrics being less than a year earlier. Production of wool tops and woven fabrics declined more than output of wool yarns.

Table 7.--Estimated world consumption and production of raw wool, clean content, average 1951-55, 1956-60, annual 1956 to date

Year	Consumption 1/	Production 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average		
1951-55	2,500	2,579
1956-60	3,009	3,069
1956	2,866	2,950
1957	2,952	2,889
1958	2,757	3,051
1959	3,172	3,222
1960	3,296	3,231
1961	3,318	3,279
1962	3,308	3,270
1963	3,355	3,342
1964 3/	4/ 3,300	3,340

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Marketing year. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Wool and hair top production totaled 1,223 million pounds during 1964 in the 10 major producing countries, 6 percent less than a year earlier. Of these countries, only Japan and Uruguay equaled or exceeded 1963 output. The United Kingdom historically has been the largest producer of wool top, but during 1964, Japan became the leader. During the fourth quarter of 1964, wool top production was less than in the same quarter of 1963 in all countries, except the United States and Belgium. (See table 23.)

Production of woolen and worsted yarn in the 8 principal producing countries other than the United States during 1964 amounted to 2,184 million pounds, 2 percent less than a year earlier. Worsted yarn output declined 3 percent; woolen yarn production dropped 1 percent. West Germany was the only country to increase output of worsted yarn; output fell 1 to 10 percent in the other 7 countries. Woolen yarn production increased in the United Kingdom, Japan, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Australia, but was more than offset by declining production in Italy, France, and West Germany. (See table 23.)

Woven wool fabric production during 1964 amounted to 1,932 million square yards in the 8 major manufacturing countries, 5 percent below 1963. All of these major countries recorded a fall in fabric production during 1964. The United States has historically been the largest producer, but during 1964, Japan became the leader. (See table 23.)

WORLD TRADE IN RAW WOOL AND WOOL PRODUCTS LOWER IN 1964

World trade in raw wool and wool products declined during 1964. Exports of raw wool during the first half of the 1964-65 marketing season from the 5 surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere were 10 percent below a year earlier. Foreign trade in wool tops declined more than trade in wool yarns and fabric.

Raw wool exports from these 5 countries during the 1964-65 marketing season, as shown in table 8, totaled 1,483 million pounds, actual weight, compared with 1,640 million in 1963-64. All countries had declines; the largest percentage declines were in Argentina and Uruguay.

Exports of wool tops from the 10 chief exporting countries during 1964 totaled 242 million pounds, 8 percent less than in 1963. The substantial drop in top exports from the United Kingdom and Australia more than offset the increased exports from Uruguay, Argentina, Japan, and West Germany. Top imports into the 16 major wool textile manufacturing countries during 1964 amounted to 174 million pounds, 13 percent less than in 1963. West Germany, Canada, Ireland, and Switzerland were the only countries with larger imports in 1964. The United Kingdom remained the largest exporter of wool top; Belgium was the largest importer. (See table 24.)

Foreign trade in woolen and worsted yarns decreased in 1964. Exports of wool yarn from the 9 major exporters totaled 211 million pounds, 3 percent less than in 1963. Belgium and France are the principal exporters of woolen and worsted yarn. Imports of wool yarn into the 12 principal importing countries during 1964 amounted to 170 million pounds, 7 percent less than a year earlier. West Germany is the major importer of woolen and worsted yarn. (See table 24 for country detail.)

Exports of woolen and worsted fabric from the 9 chief exporting countries during 1964 amounted to 238 million pounds, only slightly below a year earlier. Decreased exports from Italy, Belgium, France, and West Germany offset increases from the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Austria. Italy is the major exporter of wool fabrics. (See table 24.)

Table 8.--Exports of wool, actual weight, from Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons through February 1/

Exporting countries	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Australia	944	1,015	933
New Zealand	289	320	294
Republic of South Africa	163	164	148
Argentina	172	113	88
Uruguay 2/	46	28	20

1/ Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and beginning October 1, in Argentina and Uruguay.
2/ Through January.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

The Wool Situation is published in March, May, August, and October.

The next issue if scheduled for release August 1965.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part 1 - Prices

Item	1964 Jan.	1964 Feb.	1964 Mar.	1964 Apr.	1965 Jan.	1965 Feb.	1965 Mar.	1965 Apr.	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Percent
Boston, clean basis									
Domestic									
Graded territory shorn wool									
Fine good French combing and staple	142.5	145.0	145.0	141.5	132.5	127.5	121.5	119.5	84
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	137.5	136.9	137.5	136.5	129.5	124.5	119.4	117.0	86
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	127.5	127.5	128.0	129.5	127.5	122.5	116.6	115.0	89
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	124.5	124.5	125.2	127.5	123.8	117.5	114.6	113.0	89
Low 1/4 blood	117.5	117.5	118.0	119.5	115.8	107.5	103.5	102.5	86
Common and braid	102.5	102.5	103.0	104.5	99.2	92.5	92.5	92.5	89
Graded fleece shorn wool									
Delaine	142.5	142.5	142.5	140.5	134.5	127.5	121.9	119.5	85
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	132.5	132.5	132.5	131.5	122.5	117.5	115.4	114.0	87
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	121.6	115.5	113.8	113.0	90
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.5	120.0	113.5	112.0	112.0	90
Low 1/4 blood	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	113.8	107.5	106.5	102.5	87
Common and braid	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	98.8	92.5	92.5	92.5	90
Original bag Texas shorn wool									
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	147.5	147.5	147.5	146.5	134.5	127.5	120.5	118.0	81
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	127.5	130.0	132.5	131.5	122.5	117.5	108.5	107.5	82
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	112.5	113.8	115.0	115.5	112.5	107.5	98.5	92.5	80
Scoured pulled wool									
70's, 2 in. and longer	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	135.0	132.5	132.5	132.5	90
64's, 70's 1 1/2 in. and longer	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	128.5	126.0	126.0	126.0	92
60's, 64's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	125.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	92
60's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	128.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	120.5	120.0	120.0	120.0	91
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	130.2	131.1	131.5	131.5	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	90
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	126.5	127.2	127.5	127.5	117.0	117.0	117.0	115.5	91
56's, 2 in. and longer	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	114.0	114.0	92
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	96
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	97
36's, 44's, 4 in. and longer	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	98

Compiled from Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - Mill Consumption and Imports

Item	Unit	1963 Dec.	1964 Jan.	1964 Feb.	1964 Mar.	1965 Dec.	1965 Jan.	1965 Feb.	1965 Mar.	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
Mill consumption, scoured basis 1/										
Average weekly rate during month 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	2,082	2,159	2,322	2,341	1,933	2,430	2,478	2,494	106
50's up to 60's	do.	1,724	1,913	1,889	1,712	1,546	2,071	2,104	2,088	122
48's and coarser	do.	369	476	531	389	402	354	288	365	94
Total apparel wool	do.	4,175	4,548	4,742	4,442	3,881	4,855	4,870	4,947	111
Carpet wool 4/	do.	2,662	2,728	2,656	2,352	2,147	2,316	2,220	2,207	94
Total apparel and carpet	do.	6,837	7,276	7,398	6,794	6,028	7,171	7,090	7,154	105
Monthly aggregates 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	8.3	10.8	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.9	12.5	133
50's up to 60's	do.	6.9	9.6	7.6	6.9	7.7	8.3	8.4	10.4	151
48's and coarser	do.	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.8	120
Total apparel wool	do.	16.7	22.7	19.0	17.8	19.4	19.4	19.5	24.7	139
Carpet wool 4/	do.	10.6	13.6	10.6	9.4	10.7	9.3	8.9	11.0	117
Total apparel and carpet	do.	27.3	36.3	29.6	27.2	30.1	28.7	28.4	35.8	132
Accumulated since January 1	do.									
Apparel wool 3/										
By grade										
60's and finer	do.	125.3	10.8	20.1	29.4	112.7	9.7	19.6	32.1	109
50's up to 60's	do.	109.4	9.6	17.1	24.0	101.8	8.3	16.7	27.1	113
48's and coarser	do.	16.7	2.3	4.5	6.1	19.2	1.4	2.6	4.4	72
By system										
Woolen	do.	101.8	9.1	16.9	24.6	92.2	7.6	15.3	24.9	101
Worsted	do.	149.6	13.6	24.8	34.9	141.4	11.8	23.6	38.7	111
Total apparel wool	do.	251.4	22.7	41.7	59.5	233.6	19.4	38.9	63.6	107
Carpet wool 4/	do.	160.4	13.6	24.3	33.7	121.8	9.3	18.1	29.2	87
Total apparel and carpet	do.	411.7	36.3	66.0	93.2	355.4	28.7	57.0	92.8	100
Imports for consumption										
clean content										
Monthly aggregates	1,000									
Dutiable wool	pounds									
Finer than 56's	do.	7,556	5,990	6,987	5,405	8,049	6,892	8,281	13,002	241
46's to 56's	do.	959	447	605	1,033	1,671	1,241	683	3,619	350
44's-46's	do.	151	284	237	150	109	50	88	21	14
40's-44's	do.	521	259	513	253	348	163	269	674	266
Not finer than 40's	do.	1,183	1,816	862	1,132	1,607	501	791	1,190	105
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	57	251	172	99	221	79	101	64	65
Total dutiable wool	do.	10,426	9,046	9,376	8,073	12,005	8,926	10,213	18,570	230
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	2,747	1,330	1,948	1,281	1,359	172	261	1,725	135
40's-44's	do.	1,957	908	1,973	1,504	2,857	1,193	477	2,733	182
Not finer than 40's	do.	5,760	4,188	3,967	3,078	5,771	2,885	873	5,515	179
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	4,290	5,296	3,648	2,995	2,585	969	965	2,504	84
Total duty-free	do.	14,755	11,723	11,536	8,858	12,572	5,220	2,577	12,478	141
Total free and dutiable	do.	25,181	20,769	20,912	16,931	24,578	14,147	12,790	31,048	183
Accumulated since January 1	do.									
Dutiable wool	Million									
Finer than 56's	pounds	79.2	6.0	13.0	18.4	67.8	6.9	15.2	28.2	153
46's to 56's	do.	13.9	.4	1.1	2.1	11.4	1.2	1.9	5.5	262
44's-46's	do.	.8	.3	.5	.7	1.3	.1	.1	.2	29
40's-44's	do.	4.2	.3	.8	1.0	4.4	.2	.4	1.1	110
Not finer than 40's	do.	9.9	1.8	2.7	3.8	11.3	.5	1.3	2.5	66
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	1.1	.3	.4	.5	2.2	.1	.2	.2	40
Total dutiable wool	do.	109.2	9.0	18.4	26.5	98.4	8.9	19.1	37.7	142
Duty-free wool	do.									
44's-46's	do.	36.0	1.3	3.3	4.6	15.6	.2	.4	2.2	48
40's-44's	do.	26.8	.9	2.9	4.4	19.4	1.2	1.7	4.4	100
Not finer than 40's	do.	63.8	4.2	8.2	11.2	47.3	2.9	3.8	9.3	83
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	41.3	5.3	8.9	11.9	31.5	1.0	1.9	4.4	37
Total duty-free wool	do.	168.0	11.7	23.3	32.1	113.9	5.2	7.8	20.3	63
Total free and dutiable	do.	277.2	20.8	41.7	58.6	212.3	14.1	26.9	58.0	99

1/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products.
2/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter.
3/ Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool.
4/ Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--Marketings covered by and payments under the National Wool Act of 1954

Marketing year 1/	Marketings covered by payments			Incentive or support level		Average price received	
	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Shorn wool	Mohair	Shorn wool 2/	Mohair 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	260.2	981.8	---	62	70	42.8	82.2
1956	8/254.3	8/1,277.1	---	62	70	44.3	84.4
1957	8/156.1	8/1,194.2	---	62	70	53.7	83.7
1958	8/300.1	8/1,316.3	--	62	70	36.4	72.3
1959	8/256.3	8/1,366.9	---	62	70	43.3	96.4
1960	8/255.0	8/1,391.0	---	62	70	42.0	89.7
1961	8/259.7	8/1,438.2	---	62	73	42.9	85.6
1962	8/237.3	8/1,350.2	31.4	62	74	47.7	71.4
1963	8/169.6	8/1,033.5	---	62	76	48.5	88.1
1964				62	72	53.2	94.3
1965				62	72		

	Payments							70 percent of specific and ad valorem duties for calendar year 7/
	Rate			Amount 6/				
	Shorn wool 4/	Unshorn lambs 5/	Mohair 4/	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Total	
	Percent	Cents	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1955	44.9	77	---	50.0	7.6	---	57.6	49.0
1956	40.0	71	---	44.0	7.9	---	51.9	52.3
1957	15.5	33	---	12.6	3.5	---	16.1	47.7
1958	70.3	102	---	73.7	11.4	---	85.1	50.1
1959	43.2	75	---	45.4	8.5	---	53.9	67.2
1960	47.6	80	---	49.9	9.6	---	59.5	75.3
1961	44.5	76	---	47.8	9.1	---	56.9	69.2
1962	30.0	57	3.6	32.8	6.4	.8	40.0	90.2
1963	27.8	54	---	22.1	5.1	---	27.2	92.4
1964	16.5	35	---					

1/ Year beginning April 1 for 1955 through 1962 marketing years, 9-month period beginning April 1 for 1963 marketing year, and calendar year for 1964 and thereafter.

2/ Average price per pound received by growers for wool sold during the marketing year.

3/ U. S. average price per pound computed by weighting State average prices by production. Averages for 1955 and 1956 are calendar years; averages for 1957 and later years are for the marketing year.

4/ Percentage needed to bring the average return per pound up to the incentive or support level.

5/ Per hundred weight of unshorn lambs sold.

6/ Payments made after the close of the marketing year.

7/ The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, limits the accumulated total of payments under the Act on any date to 70 percent of the accumulated total, as of the same date, of gross receipts from specific and ad valorem duties on wool and wool manufactures on and after January 1, 1953. The accumulated reserve as of January 1, 1955, was 92.7 million dollars.

8/ Unadjusted for weight of unshorn lambs purchased.

Farmer Programs Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 10.--Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep and lambs shorn, weight per fleece, price per pound received by growers, value of production, and wool production, United States, 1950 to date

Year	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep and lambs shorn 1/	Weight per fleece	Shorn wool production	Price per pound 2/	Value of production	Pulled wool production	Total wool production: As reported	Total wool production: Approximate clean fiber equivalent 3/
	Thousand	Thousand	Pound	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Million pounds
1950	26,182	26,380	8.22	216,944	62.1	134,623	32,400	249,344	119.8
1951	27,251	27,347	8.34	228,091	97.1	221,456	25,900	253,991	119.8
1952	27,944	28,051	8.32	233,309	4/54.1	126,327	33,600	266,909	127.9
1953	27,593	27,845	8.34	232,258	4/54.9	127,514	42,200	274,458	133.8
1954	27,079	27,692	8.52	235,807	4/53.2	125,538	43,500	279,307	136.4
1955	27,137	28,149	8.57	241,284	42.8	103,040	41,600	282,884	137.4
1956	26,890	28,469	8.51	242,177	44.3	107,233	40,500	282,677	136.9
1957	26,348	28,415	8.41	239,101	53.7	127,764	33,600	272,701	130.4
1958	27,167	29,403	8.29	243,713	36.4	88,632	30,400	274,113	130.0
1959	28,108	30,763	8.45	259,939	43.3	112,328	34,500	294,439	140.2
1960	28,849	31,064	8.55	265,480	42.0	111,496	33,600	299,080	144.7
1961 5/	28,571	30,719	8.50	261,249	42.9	112,330	34,500	295,749	143.4
1962	27,065	29,525	8.44	249,065	47.7	118,709	29,900	278,965	134.5
1963	25,731	27,875	8.54	238,185	48.5	115,228	28,800	266,985	128.8
1964	24,348	26,411	8.40	221,897	53.2	117,941	25,100	246,997	118.7
1965 6/	23,341								

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. 2/ The average price is for the marketing season April through March, 1950-1962; 1963 average, April through December; 1964 is on a calendar year basis. U.S. average price computed by weighting State average prices for all wool sold by production of shorn wool. 3/ Production as reported converted on basis of 44 percent yield for shorn wool for 1950 through 1959 and 45 percent yield for 1960 to date and 75 percent yield for pulled wool. 4/ Included an allowance for wool under loan. 5/ Beginning 1961 includes Alaska and Hawaii. 6/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 11.--Number of stock sheep, number of sheep shorn, and shorn wool production, Native or fleece wool States and Western sheep States, 1950 to date

Year	"Native" or "fleece" wool States: Stock sheep on January 1	"Native" or "fleece" wool States: Sheep shorn	"Native" or "fleece" wool States: Shorn wool production	11 Western sheep States Texas and South Dakota 1/: Stock sheep on January 1	11 Western sheep States Texas and South Dakota 1/: Sheep shorn	11 Western sheep States Texas and South Dakota 1/: Shorn wool production
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand pounds
1950	7,428	7,569	56,317	18,754	18,811	160,627
1951	7,807	8,063	60,581	19,444	19,284	167,510
1952	8,440	8,830	65,952	19,504	19,221	167,357
1953	8,678	8,929	67,130	18,915	18,916	165,128
1954	8,608	8,805	66,803	18,471	18,887	169,004
1955	8,673	8,799	67,703	18,464	19,350	173,581
1956	8,823	9,238	71,765	18,067	19,231	170,412
1957	9,026	9,751	74,218	17,322	18,664	164,883
1958	9,265	10,175	75,431	17,902	19,228	168,282
1959	9,229	10,122	76,782	18,879	20,641	183,157
1960	9,035	9,829	73,868	19,814	21,235	191,612
1961	8,779	9,411	71,175	19,777	21,296	189,946
1962	8,279	9,008	68,530	18,771	20,505	180,389
1963	7,463	8,071	61,901	18,252	19,790	176,117
1964	6,813	7,557	58,375	17,517	18,838	163,333
1965	6,552			16,769		

1/ Includes South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 12.--Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, United States, 1962 to date

State	Stock sheep on January 1				Sheep and lambs shorn 1/			Weight per fleece			Shorn wool production		
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Maine	36	38	34	29	31	32	29	6.9	6.9	7.1	214	221	206
New Hampshire	8	7	7	7	7	6	6	6.7	6.8	6.7	47	41	40
Vermont	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	7.5	7.4	7.6	75	74	68
Massachusetts	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	7.2	7.1	6.5	79	78	65
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7.0	6.5	6.7	14	13	13
Connecticut	7	8	8	8	6	7	7	6.8	6.7	7.1	41	47	50
New York	136	126	131	135	124	115	114	7.6	7.7	7.9	941	882	900
New Jersey	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	7.1	7.1	7.1	92	92	85
Pennsylvania	235	219	210	214	216	201	193	7.3	7.4	7.3	1,577	1,487	1,409
North Atlantic	463	438	427	429	420	397	382	7.33	7.39	7.42	3,080	2,935	2,836
Ohio	790	711	654	634	898	799	739	8.1	8.4	8.7	7,313	6,732	6,436
Indiana	437	398	386	401	415	367	356	7.7	7.7	7.9	3,215	2,836	2,820
Illinois	548	528	475	451	602	612	575	7.4	7.4	7.4	4,456	4,505	4,273
Michigan	301	274	260	260	348	315	288	8.4	8.3	8.6	2,915	2,627	2,474
Wisconsin	196	186	173	167	193	179	167	7.7	7.8	8.0	1,493	1,390	1,344
East North Central	2,272	2,097	1,948	1,913	2,456	2,272	2,125	7.90	7.96	8.16	19,392	18,090	17,347
Minnesota	776	698	635	578	825	761	715	8.0	7.8	7.7	6,611	5,938	5,498
Iowa	1,064	947	900	936	1,316	1,115	1,196	7.4	7.6	7.4	9,799	8,520	8,821
Missouri	596	483	449	427	631	520	477	7.6	7.7	8.0	4,770	3,992	3,793
North Dakota	585	544	484	450	582	542	482	9.8	9.5	9.6	5,690	5,165	4,629
South Dakota	1,445	1,422	1,385	1,281	1,532	1,505	1,586	9.5	9.2	8.8	14,595	13,820	13,885
Nebraska	356	320	301	286	645	571	548	7.5	7.7	7.7	4,809	4,395	4,210
Kansas	534	502	442	407	658	601	528	8.0	7.9	8.1	5,291	4,759	4,287
West North Central	5,356	4,936	4,596	4,365	6,189	5,615	5,532	8.33	8.30	8.16	51,565	46,589	45,123
Delaware	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	6.5	6.8	6.8	32	27	27
Maryland	32	31	29	28	28	28	26	6.6	6.8	6.9	185	190	179
Virginia	291	265	238	221	262	246	224	5.7	5.7	5.8	1,493	1,402	1,299
West Virginia	261	246	220	213	238	219	196	5.5	5.6	5.6	1,309	1,226	1,098
North Carolina	50	43	36	33	44	38	32	6.3	6.1	6.2	277	232	198
South Carolina	11	9	8	8	9	8	6	6.5	6.4	7.3	58	51	44
Georgia	18	14	11	10	16	12	10	6.9	6.0	6.2	110	72	62
Florida	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	3.8	4.5	4.1	19	22	20
South Atlantic	675	620	554	525	607	560	503	5.74	5.75	5.82	3,483	3,222	2,927
Kentucky	380	296	240	206	334	260	214	6.8	7.0	7.1	2,271	1,820	1,519
Tennessee	184	156	118	105	166	140	106	5.4	5.7	5.3	896	798	562
Alabama	22	18	14	11	19	15	12	6.1	6.0	5.6	116	90	67
Mississippi	48	45	33	25	41	37	28	5.3	5.0	5.2	217	185	146
Arkansas	42	40	35	25	36	32	28	6.7	6.7	6.8	241	214	190
Louisiana	86	79	71	67	74	68	59	4.5	4.4	4.3	333	299	254
Oklahoma	186	180	162	162	198	180	154	7.7	8.2	8.4	1,531	1,479	1,289
Texas	5,614	5,333	5,013	4,662	6,344	5,947	5,476	7.8	8.0	7.5	49,752	47,618	41,294
South Central	6,572	6,147	5,686	5,238	7,212	6,679	6,077	7.68	7.86	7.46	55,357	52,503	45,321
Montana	1,462	1,491	1,461	1,388	1,389	1,395	1,369	10.5	10.2	9.8	14,581	14,254	13,444
Idaho	987	975	926	926	984	970	903	10.2	10.2	10.1	10,069	9,887	9,077
Wyoming	2,093	2,135	2,135	2,092	1,994	2,063	2,051	10.5	10.6	9.9	20,996	21,882	20,319
Colorado	1,349	1,295	1,140	1,106	1,676	1,633	1,339	8.8	9.2	9.5	14,798	15,005	12,776
New Mexico	1,139	1,090	1,055	938	1,122	1,073	1,029	9.4	9.5	9.3	10,557	10,157	9,537
Arizona	448	460	460	482	475	507	526	7.3	7.2	7.4	3,470	3,638	3,898
Utah	1,200	1,212	1,200	1,212	1,150	1,157	1,206	10.0	9.9	9.9	11,455	11,488	11,983
Nevada	304	274	271	274	284	253	250	9.4	9.5	9.6	2,664	2,398	2,394
Washington	295	280	272	258	315	293	281	9.2	9.2	9.2	2,888	2,689	2,583
Oregon	778	724	673	639	848	822	741	7.8	8.0	7.8	6,593	6,559	5,834
California	1,657	1,541	1,526	1,511	2,392	2,172	2,081	7.5	7.7	7.8	17,971	16,722	16,309
Western	11,712	11,477	11,119	10,826	12,629	12,338	11,776	9.19	9.29	9.18	116,042	114,679	108,154
48 States	27,050	25,715	24,330	23,321	29,513	27,861	26,395	8.43	8.54	8.40	248,919	238,018	221,708
Alaska	15	16	18	20	12	14	16	12.2	11.9	11.8	146	167	189
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	27,065	25,731	24,348	23,341	29,525	27,875	26,411	8.44	8.54	8.40	249,065	238,185	221,897

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 13.--Domestic consumption of fibers: Total and per capita, 1940-1964

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1/	Cotton: Total	Cotton: Percentage of fibers	Cotton: Per capita	Wool: Total	Wool: Percentage of fibers	Wool: Per capita	Rayon and acetate 2/: Total	Rayon and acetate 2/: Percentage of fibers	Rayon and acetate 2/: Per capita	Non-cellulosic man-made fibers 2/: Total	Non-cellulosic man-made fibers 2/: Percentage of fibers	Non-cellulosic man-made fibers 2/: Per capita	All fibers 3/: Total	All fibers 3/: Per capita 4/
	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1940	132.1	3,822.6	80.9	28.9	416.9	8.8	3.2	483.2	10.2	3.7	4.2	0.1	5/	4,726.9	35.8
1941	133.4	4,936.8	79.7	37.0	663.1	10.7	5.0	584.4	9.4	4.4	11.2	.2	0.1	6,195.6	46.4
1942	134.9	5,424.4	81.3	40.2	607.1	9.1	4.5	621.3	9.3	4.6	22.5	.3	.2	6,675.2	49.5
1943	136.7	5,008.9	79.4	36.6	604.9	9.6	4.4	663.7	10.5	4.9	34.5	.5	.3	6,312.0	46.2
1944	138.4	4,508.0	77.4	32.6	561.5	9.6	4.1	707.2	12.2	5.1	44.5	.8	.3	5,821.1	42.1
1945	139.9	4,248.8	75.0	30.4	604.6	10.7	4.3	766.7	13.5	5.5	48.0	.8	.3	5,668.1	40.5
1946	141.4	4,450.4	73.6	31.5	699.1	11.6	4.9	846.6	14.0	6.0	49.8	.8	.4	6,045.9	42.8
1947	144.1	3,915.7	70.8	27.2	668.1	12.1	4.6	901.1	16.3	6.3	45.8	.8	.3	5,530.7	38.4
1948	146.6	4,025.7	68.4	27.5	714.7	12.1	4.9	1,081.2	18.4	7.4	65.9	1.1	.5	5,887.5	40.2
1949	149.2	3,472.6	69.4	23.3	533.5	10.7	3.6	911.9	18.2	6.1	84.7	1.7	.6	5,002.7	33.5
1950	151.7	4,464.1	67.7	29.4	691.1	10.5	4.6	1,305.5	19.8	8.6	135.8	2.0	.9	6,596.5	43.5
1951	154.3	4,513.9	70.1	29.3	532.4	8.3	3.4	1,205.2	18.7	7.8	185.4	2.9	1.2	6,436.9	41.7
1952	157.0	4,165.4	68.1	26.5	548.3	9.0	3.5	1,162.3	19.0	7.4	236.0	3.9	1.5	6,112.0	38.9
1953	159.6	4,209.4	68.0	26.4	551.0	8.9	3.5	1,167.6	18.8	7.3	264.6	4.3	1.7	6,192.6	38.8
1954	162.4	3,885.6	67.7	23.9	439.6	7.6	2.7	1,105.7	19.3	6.8	310.0	5.4	1.9	5,740.9	35.4
1955	165.3	4,206.6	64.5	25.4	489.6	7.5	3.0	1,395.3	21.4	8.4	426.3	6.6	2.6	6,517.9	39.4
1956	168.2	4,216.0	66.0	25.1	526.2	8.2	3.1	1,166.6	19.0	6.9	477.3	7.5	2.8	6,386.1	38.0
1957	171.3	3,878.0	64.3	22.6	449.4	7.4	2.6	1,145.9	18.9	6.7	558.6	9.3	3.3	6,031.9	35.2
1958	174.1	3,729.0	63.9	21.4	416.7	7.2	2.4	1,113.5	19.1	6.4	573.6	9.8	3.3	5,832.8	33.5
1959	177.1	6/ 4,274.4	62.5	24.1	557.3	8.2	3.1	1,256.3	18.4	7.1	745.3	10.9	4.2	6,833.3	38.6
1960	180.7	6/ 4,232.8	64.6	23.4	538.5	8.2	3.0	1,031.8	15.7	5.7	754.6	11.5	4.2	6,557.5	36.3
1961	183.8	6/ 4,048.5	61.8	22.0	535.0	8.2	2.9	1,103.2	16.9	6.0	862.2	13.1	4.7	6,549.0	35.6
1962	186.7	4,277.5	59.8	22.9	570.4	8.0	3.1	1,232.9	17.2	6.6	1,075.3	15.0	5.8	7,156.1	38.3
1963 7/	189.4	4,136.7	56.1	21.8	558.7	7.6	2.9	1,418.5	19.2	7.5	1,264.8	17.1	6.7	7,378.7	39.0
1964 7/	192.1	4,332.5	55.2	22.6	489.5	6.2	2.5	1,486.6	18.9	7.7	1,544.2	19.7	8.0	7,852.8	40.9

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population continental United States as of July 1, including armed forces overseas. 2/ Includes fiber waste. 3/ Does not include silk and flax. 4/ Total consumption divided by population. 5/ Less than 0.05 pound. 6/ Includes picker lap. 7/ Preliminary.

"Domestic consumption" refers to mill consumption plus raw fiber equivalent of imported textile manufactures less raw fiber equivalent of exported textile manufactures.

Table 24.--Mill consumption of fibers: Total and per capita, 1940-1964

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1 1/	Cotton 2/			Wool 3/			Rayon and acetate 4/			Non-cellulosic man-made fibers 5/			Man-made fiber waste 6/			Flax 7/ and silk 8/			All fibers	
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita 9/
	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.4	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	9.8	3.6	4.3	0.1	10/	12.3	0.2	0.1	59.7	1.2	0.5	4,925.3	37.3
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.0	38.9	648.0	10.0	4.9	591.9	9.1	4.4	11.6	.2	0.1	14.0	.2	.1	35.3	.5	.3	6,492.8	48.7
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.4	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	9.0	4.6	23.1	.3	.2	15.0	.2	.1	23.2	.4	.2	6,918.8	51.3
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.5	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	9.9	4.8	35.3	.5	.3	21.4	.3	.2	13.6	.2	.1	6,633.2	48.5
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.3	34.6	622.8	10.0	4.5	704.8	11.4	5.1	45.8	.7	.3	21.9	.4	.2	9.5	.2	.1	6,195.2	44.8
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.1	32.3	645.1	10.7	4.6	769.9	12.8	5.5	49.8	.8	.4	25.4	.4	.2	8.4	.2	.1	6,014.4	43.0
1946	141.4	4,809.1	73.7	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.5	13.4	6.2	53.2	.8	.4	25.6	.4	.2	26.1	.4	.2	6,527.0	46.2
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.5	32.4	698.2	10.8	4.9	987.9	15.4	6.9	51.4	.8	.4	18.6	.3	.1	12.0	.2	.1	6,433.7	44.6
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.7	30.4	693.1	10.8	4.7	1,149.4	17.9	7.8	71.7	1.1	.5	18.6	.3	.1	12.9	.2	.1	6,409.2	43.7
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.4	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	993.5	18.2	6.7	92.8	1.7	.6	15.6	.3	.1	10.1	.2	.1	5,451.5	36.5
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.3	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,350.0	19.7	8.9	140.5	2.0	.9	27.9	.4	.2	21.4	.3	.1	6,857.4	45.2
1951	154.3	4,868.6	71.1	31.6	484.2	7.1	3.1	1,274.6	18.6	8.3	195.5	2.8	1.3	8.5	.1	.1	18.3	.3	.1	6,849.7	44.4
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.4	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,214.7	18.8	7.7	249.0	3.9	1.6	26.5	.4	.2	19.3	.3	.1	6,446.7	41.1
1953	159.6	4,456.1	68.7	27.9	494.0	7.6	3.1	1,222.5	18.9	7.7	279.4	4.3	1.8	21.8	.3	.1	15.4	.2	.1	6,489.2	40.7
1954	162.4	4,127.3	68.4	25.4	384.1	6.4	2.4	1,154.7	19.1	7.1	328.6	5.4	2.0	25.0	.4	.2	15.5	.3	.1	6,035.2	37.2
1955	165.3	4,382.4	65.2	26.5	413.8	6.2	2.5	1,419.2	21.1	8.6	432.2	6.4	2.6	51.1	.8	.3	19.0	.3	.1	6,717.7	40.6
1956	168.2	4,362.6	66.6	25.9	440.8	6.7	2.6	1,200.9	18.3	7.1	484.1	7.4	2.9	42.4	.7	.3	20.6	.3	.1	6,551.3	38.9
1957	171.3	4,060.4	65.1	23.7	368.8	5.9	2.2	1,177.1	18.9	6.9	567.5	9.1	3.3	48.0	.8	.3	15.5	.2	.1	6,237.3	36.4
1958	174.1	3,866.9	64.8	22.2	331.1	5.5	1.9	1,127.3	18.9	6.5	575.2	9.6	3.3	61.7	1.0	.4	9.4	.2	.1	5,971.5	34.3
1959	177.1	4,334.5	63.3	24.5	435.3	6.4	2.5	1,252.5	18.3	7.1	741.4	10.8	4.2	70.9	1.0	.4	11.8	.2	.1	6,846.4	38.7
1960	180.7	4,190.9	64.6	23.2	411.0	6.3	2.3	1,055.4	16.3	5.8	761.7	11.7	4.2	60.9	.9	.3	11.6	.2	.1	6,491.6	35.9
1961	183.8	4,081.5	62.1	22.2	412.1	6.3	2.2	1,128.0	17.2	6.1	861.7	13.1	4.7	71.2	1.1	.4	12.7	.2	.1	6,567.2	35.7
1962	186.7	4,188.0	59.4	22.4	429.1	6.1	2.3	1,263.1	17.9	6.8	1,076.6	15.3	5.8	79.5	1.1	.4	12.4	.2	.1	7,048.7	37.8
1963	189.4	4,040.2	55.7	21.3	411.7	5.7	2.2	1,440.1	19.9	7.6	1,257.8	17.3	6.7	90.1	1.2	.5	13.1	.2	.1	7,253.0	38.3
1964 11/	192.1	4,245.2	54.5	22.1	355.4	4.6	1.8	1,514.4	19.5	7.9	1,557.9	20.0	8.1	103.2	1.3	.5	10.4	.1	.1	7,786.5	40.5

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population continental United States as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas.
2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton, tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted; for foreign cotton, 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted, (20 pounds beginning August 1, 1958). Since 1950, data have been adjusted to year ended December 31.
3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scoured basis. Data from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census.
4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated. Includes filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption.
5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, orlon, glass fiber, etc. United States production less exports plus imports for consumption.
6/ Producers' man-made fiber waste consumed by mills, (excludes glass).
7/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Plant Industry through 1948. 1949-1952 production was estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon, office. Imports only since the 1953 season.
8/ Silk. Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934, imports for consumption.
9/ Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers.
10/ Less than 0.05 pound.
11/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers used in woolen spinning and worsted combing, United States, January-March 1961-65

Fiber and year	Production of top		Worsted system 1/		Woolen system: For yarns, except carpet and rug		Woolen system: For carpet and rug yarns		Total fibers consumed	
	1,000 lb.	Percent	1,000 lb.	Percent	1,000 lb.	Percent	1,000 lb.	Percent	1,000 lb.	Percent
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep										
1961	27,187	89.4	30,536	89.6	26,768	35.5	36,171	68.4	93,475	57.7
1962	38,223	92.6	42,797	92.6	29,205	34.3	36,897	67.9	108,899	58.6
1963	38,101	88.6	42,197	88.4	28,349	32.7	41,764	72.7	112,310	58.5
1964	31,721	87.0	34,924	86.7	24,553	31.2	33,671	56.5	93,148	52.2
1965 6/	35,516	87.3	38,715	87.0	24,919	30.9	29,178	45.7	92,812	49.1
Reused, reprocessed, and other wool 2/										
1961	3/	---	3/	---	28,880	38.4	4,751	9.0	33,631	20.7
1962	3/	---	3/	---	34,558	40.5	5,188	9.5	41,159	22.2
1963	3/	---	3/	---	38,282	44.1	4,453	7.8	46,459	24.2
1964	3/	---	3/	---	33,488	42.5	3,683	6.2	40,646	22.8
1965 6/	3/	---	3/	---	33,436	41.5	3/	---	40,711	21.5
Man-made fibers 4/										
1961	1,712	5.6	1,836	5.4	16,505	21.9	11,412	21.6	29,753	18.3
1962	1,216	2.9	1,310	2.8	18,453	21.7	11,893	21.9	31,656	17.0
1963	1,060	2.5	1,143	2.4	17,616	20.3	10,804	18.8	29,563	15.4
1964	911	2.5	975	2.4	18,849	23.9	21,960	36.9	41,784	23.4
1965 6/	1,547	3.8	1,609	3.6	20,514	25.5	30,376	47.5	52,499	27.8
Other fibers 5/										
1961	3/	---	3/	---	3,149	4.2	3/	---	5,394	3.3
1962	3/	---	3/	---	3,024	3.5	3/	---	4,057	2.2
1963	3/	---	3/	---	2,520	2.9	3/	---	3,598	1.9
1964	3/	---	3/	---	1,827	2.4	3/	---	2,954	1.6
1965 6/	3/	---	3/	---	1,668	2.1	3/	---	2,922	1.6
Total fibers consumed										
1961	30,403	100.0	34,077	100.0	75,302	100.0	52,874	100.0	162,253	100.0
1962	41,271	100.0	46,196	100.0	85,240	100.0	54,335	100.0	185,771	100.0
1963	43,027	100.0	47,726	100.0	86,767	100.0	57,437	100.0	191,930	100.0
1964	36,459	100.0	40,267	100.0	78,717	100.0	59,548	100.0	178,532	100.0
1965 6/	40,706	100.0	44,502	100.0	80,537	100.0	63,905	100.0	188,944	100.0

1/ Consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil combed. 2/ Includes mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty fibers as well as tops and noils consumed in woolen spinning and mohair consumed in worsted combing. 3/ Not reported to avoid disclosure of individual company information. 4/ Does not include man-made fiber converted from tow without combing. 5/ Includes cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers and animal fibers, other than raw wool and mohair, consumed in worsted combing. 6/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures, average 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1959-64 and by months, January 1964 to date 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics 2/	Wool blankets 3/	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit 4/	Other manufactures 5/	Sub-total	Noils	Wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average												
1950-54	8,853	2,033	10,438	339	2,306	1,095	417	25,481	21,235	10,336	9,188	66,240
1955-59	1,588	2,881	17,390	189	3,897	3,306	1,909	31,159	32,495	14,943	16,358	94,955
1959	4,162	5,229	22,670	292	5,782	6,081	1,814	46,030	37,748	17,576	25,573	126,927
1960	4,602	5,250	29,600	234	7,738	6,003	1,943	55,370	36,592	11,190	28,979	132,132
1961	3,405	5,496	19,207	296	8,478	5,239	3,364	45,485	41,218	12,499	28,256	127,458
1962	5,717	9,162	22,108	337	12,629	10,161	5,297	65,411	36,569	14,111	29,546	145,637
1963 7/	6,457	9,992	22,266	420	17,966	10,073	5,364	72,538	41,729	16,263	22,019	152,549
1964 7/	3,078	8,217	19,805	536	20,284	8,139	1,202	61,261	38,075	14,420	27,394	141,150
1964 7/ 8/												
Jan.	196	641	1,325	23	841	284	63	3,373	3,709	1,099	2,493	10,674
Feb.	449	553	1,108	45	668	271	65	3,159	3,446	1,336	1,484	9,425
Mar.	341	652	2,010	39	681	155	108	3,986	3,711	1,209	2,970	11,876
Apr.	165	669	2,367	34	856	234	83	4,408	3,820	1,693	2,502	12,423
May	202	614	1,888	33	1,290	131	107	4,265	2,656	1,158	2,013	10,092
June	95	742	1,946	36	2,186	622	192	5,819	3,804	1,250	2,330	13,203
July	324	814	1,719	46	2,563	1,049	143	6,658	2,861	1,007	2,506	13,032
Aug.	120	669	1,458	51	2,467	1,474	69	6,308	3,242	892	2,358	12,800
Sept.	272	752	1,671	52	2,284	1,708	158	6,897	3,113	1,185	2,216	13,411
Oct.	226	607	1,525	45	2,599	1,216	68	6,286	1,997	1,158	2,234	11,675
Nov.	192	744	1,427	81	2,341	593	80	5,458	2,084	1,088	2,177	10,807
Dec.	496	760	1,361	51	1,508	402	66	4,644	3,632	1,345	2,111	11,732
1965 7/												
Jan.	298	369	787	17	911	279	24	2,685	1,469	395	1,414	5,963
Feb.	331	763	1,768	27	832	188	76	3,985	2,795	984	1,856	9,620
Mar.	677	882	2,952	30	925	176	235	5,877	3,887	1,816	2,443	14,023
1964 7/ Jan.-Mar.	986	1,846	4,443	107	2,190	710	236	10,518	10,866	3,644	6,947	31,975
1965 7/ Jan.-Mar.	1,306	2,014	5,507	74	2,668	643	335	12,547	8,151	3,195	5,713	29,606

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. 2/ Includes pile fabrics and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. 3/ Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. 4/ Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. 5/ Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. 6/ Not including rags. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.--Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures, average 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1959-64 and by months, January 1964 to date 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel		Other manufactures 2/	Felts	Sub-total	Noils and wastes 3/	Carpets and rugs	Total
					Knit	Other than knit						
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average												
1950-54	68	287	1,538	635	342	588	366	407	4,231	1,828	423	6,482
1955-59	136	217	669	387	240	414	442	253	2,758	1,754	539	5,051
1959	231	270	598	1,013	116	303	375	220	3,126	1,321	489	4,936
1960	297	281	950	114	160	345	360	252	2,759	1,470	466	4,695
1961	278	232	563	88	162	323	489	193	2,328	1,657	553	4,538
1962	291	221	654	173	126	273	442	170	2,350	1,444	575	4,369
1963	873	229	701	89	145	266	580	198	3,081	2,038	470	5,589
1964	370	228	748	239	201	390	893	276	3,345	3,281	372	6,998
1964 4/												
Jan.	86	20	51	13	11	24	19	19	243	251	38	532
Feb.	21	23	57	5	8	38	79	29	260	232	41	533
Mar.	49	21	53	11	18	33	36	15	236	244	17	497
Apr.	18	17	59	2	15	16	67	20	214	217	36	467
May	12	24	41	9	4	23	16	13	142	269	32	443
June	23	13	47	6	18	49	116	22	294	289	33	616
July	13	20	66	5	19	29	43	21	216	195	21	432
Aug.	10	7	77	43	22	28	60	44	291	350	19	660
Sept.	24	30	73	16	26	46	78	18	311	204	16	531
Oct.	43	21	78	111	23	48	142	16	482	176	33	691
Nov.	27	5	58	7	22	35	111	41	306	227	25	558
Dec.	43	28	88	11	16	23	126	17	352	626	62	1,040
1965 5/												
Jan.	31	8	52	5	11	16	41	53	217	265	22	504
Feb.	30	4	96	7	29	25	109	76	376	716	19	1,111
Mar.	18	24	78	14	21	57	162	261	635	1,989	76	2,700
1964 Jan.-Mar.	156	64	161	29	37	95	134	63	739	727	96	1,562
1965 5/ Jan. Mar.	79	36	226	26	61	98	312	390	1,228	2,970	117	4,315

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair.
2/ Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n. e. c.
3/ Not including rags.
4/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report.
5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18 .--Production of woolen and worsted woven goods, by type of fabric, United States, annual 1962-64, by quarters, October-December 1963 to date 1/

Fabric	1962	1963	1964	1963 Oct.-Dec.	1964 Jan.-Mar.	1964 Apr.-June	1964 July-Sept.	1964 Oct.-Dec.
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	309,861	284,405	259,691	61,997	68,640	71,463	63,035	56,553
Apparel fabrics	301,238	273,939	251,918	59,302	66,654	69,822	61,251	54,191
Government orders	8,563	3,779	2,677	355	526	432	300	1,419
Other than Government orders	292,675	270,160	249,241	58,947	66,128	69,390	60,951	52,772
Men's and boys' clothing	110,985	97,175	83,107	19,779	23,558	22,852	18,872	17,825
Less than 9 oz.	11,373	8,952	6,575	2,749	1,256	1,242	2,089	1,988
Worsted	8,980	7,376	5,585	2,366	1,016	964	1,830	1,775
Woolen	2,393	1,576	990	383	240	278	259	213
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	75,382	69,234	59,458	13,211	17,575	16,998	12,754	12,131
Worsted	46,714	45,604	36,915	8,101	11,014	11,006	7,693	7,202
Woolen	28,668	23,630	22,543	5,110	6,561	5,992	5,061	4,929
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	9,285	8,178	6,701	1,795	1,863	1,722	1,584	1,532
Worsted	4,077	3,734	2,794	813	669	655	806	664
Woolen	5,208	4,444	3,907	982	1,194	1,067	778	868
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	9,317	5,253	4,727	1,081	1,445	1,387	1,084	811
Worsted	1,379	1,054	1,129	217	292	312	233	292
Woolen	7,938	4,199	3,598	864	1,153	1,075	851	519
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	5,111	4,951	5,101	820	1,277	1,342	1,238	1,244
26 oz. and over	517	607	545	123	142	161	123	119
Women's and children's clothing	181,690	172,985	166,134	39,168	42,570	46,538	42,079	34,947
Less than 9 oz.	23,723	21,760	18,262	4,321	5,363	5,798	3,794	3,307
Worsted	5,470	5,727	5,726	1,444	1,256	1,797	1,421	1,252
Woolen	18,253	16,033	12,536	2,877	4,107	4,001	2,373	2,055
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	94,521	92,369	89,424	21,961	22,579	24,322	24,116	18,407
Worsted	8,375	5,817	5,723	1,116	1,875	1,395	1,290	1,163
Woolen	86,146	86,552	83,701	20,845	20,704	22,927	22,826	17,244
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	16,662	14,818	16,758	5,072	4,079	3,715	3,994	4,970
Worsted	757	680	695	264	207	193	164	131
Woolen	15,905	14,138	16,063	4,808	3,872	3,522	3,830	4,839
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	26,320	21,786	21,636	4,337	5,956	6,368	4,982	4,330
Worsted	1,446	651	982	105	184	297	257	244
Woolen	24,784	21,135	20,654	4,232	5,772	6,071	4,725	4,086
20 oz. and over	20,554	22,252	20,054	3,477	4,593	6,335	5,193	3,933
Nonapparel fabrics	8,623	10,466	7,773	2,695	1,986	1,641	1,784	2,362
Blanketing	5,928	7,571	5,203	2,012	1,164	1,114	1,225	1,700
Other	2,695	2,895	2,570	683	822	527	559	662
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Woven felts	9,232	8,562	8,456	2,092	2,207	2,180	1,954	2,115
Papermakers	7,525	7,017	6,827	1,659	1,801	1,747	1,561	1,718
All others	1,707	1,545	1,629	433	406	433	393	397

1/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.--Manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting, United States, annual 1957-64, semi-annual January-June 1962 to date

Year	Scatter rugs, bathmats and sets (rugs 4 ft. x 6 ft. or smaller)	Rugs and carpeting including roll goods (rugs larger than 4 ft. x 6 ft.)	Total
	1,000 sq. yd	1,000 sq. yd	1,000 sq. yd.
1957	30,725	68,926	99,651
1958	34,057	79,583	113,640
1959	36,416	96,107	132,523
1960	38,220	113,764	151,984
1961	44,530	134,095	178,625
1962	48,569	176,253	224,822
1963	52,432	210,553	262,985
1964	59,632	254,077	313,709
Jan.-June 1962	22,382	84,245	106,627
July-Dec.	26,187	92,008	118,195
Jan.-June 1963	24,276	99,223	123,499
July-Dec.	28,156	111,330	139,486
Jan.-June 1964	27,808	120,256	148,064
July-Dec.	31,824	133,821	165,645

Compiled from Current Industrial Reports M 22 L, Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.--Yarns consumed in the manufacture of tufted rugs and carpeting, United States, annual 1957-64, semi-annual January-June 1962 to date

Year	Yarn consumed				
	Cotton	Rayon and acetate	Wool	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1957	40.5	104.1	14.8	17.2	176.6
1958	44.1	88.2	23.8	25.1	181.2
1959	50.8	81.2	42.7	30.5	205.2
1960	49.1	74.6	55.9	43.9	223.5
1961	45.0	78.4	52.0	74.1	249.5
1962	44.1	98.1	54.0	111.4	307.6
1963	35.8	97.3	67.2	159.6	359.9
1964	34.1	103.9	51.1	251.8	440.9
Jan.-June 1962	21.8	45.8	26.9	52.3	146.8
July-Dec.	22.3	52.3	27.1	59.1	160.8
Jan.-June 1963	18.8	46.1	32.9	71.7	169.5
July-Dec.	17.0	51.2	34.3	87.9	190.4
Jan.-June 1964	16.6	50.0	26.6	114.7	207.9
July-Dec.	17.5	53.9	24.5	137.1	233.0
	Percentage of total consumed				
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1957	22.9	58.9	8.4	9.8	100.0
1958	24.3	48.7	13.1	13.9	100.0
1959	24.8	39.6	20.8	14.8	100.0
1960	22.0	33.4	25.0	19.6	100.0
1961	18.0	31.4	20.8	29.8	100.0
1962	14.3	31.9	17.6	36.2	100.0
1963	10.0	27.0	18.7	44.3	100.0
1964	7.7	23.6	11.6	57.1	100.0
Jan.-June 1962	14.9	31.2	18.3	35.6	100.0
July-Dec.	13.9	32.5	16.9	36.7	100.0
Jan.-June 1963	11.1	27.2	19.4	42.3	100.0
July-Dec.	8.9	26.9	18.0	46.2	100.0
Jan.-June 1964	8.0	24.1	12.8	55.1	100.0
July-Dec.	7.5	23.1	10.5	58.9	100.0

Compiled from Current Industrial Reports M 22 L, Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.--Price per pound of British Dominion wool, (Bradford grade), by months, January 1962 to date

Year and month	Combing							
	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1962								
January	108.9	100.7	93.7	89.0	85.5	77.3	73.8	71.4
February	114.9	107.9	98.5	93.8	88.0	77.4	73.9	71.5
March	118.5	112.6	100.9	95.0	89.2	77.4	73.9	71.6
April	120.8	114.9	102.0	96.1	90.3	78.6	73.9	71.5
May	120.7	113.7	100.8	94.9	90.2	77.3	72.6	70.3
June	121.7	113.5	100.6	94.8	90.1	77.2	72.5	71.4
July	120.4	112.3	100.6	94.7	85.4	73.7	70.2	66.7
August	114.5	105.1	94.6	90.0	86.5	74.8	72.4	71.3
September	114.4	105.0	94.5	89.9	85.2	73.5	71.2	67.7
October	116.7	107.3	96.9	91.0	85.2	75.9	71.2	70.0
November	117.9	108.6	98.1	92.2	87.6	78.2	74.7	72.4
December	120.3	111.0	100.5	94.6	89.9	79.4	75.9	73.6
1963								
January	127.4	120.4	109.9	104.0	98.2	86.5	80.6	78.3
February	126.2	119.1	108.6	104.0	95.8	82.9	77.1	74.8
March	130.7	122.5	110.9	106.2	98.0	85.2	78.2	75.9
April	133.0	123.7	113.2	107.4	99.2	87.5	80.5	78.2
May	133.0	123.7	114.3	108.5	100.3	89.8	81.7	79.3
June	136.5	127.2	119.0	113.2	100.3	91.0	82.8	80.5
July	135.4	126.0	119.0	113.2	100.4	91.0	82.9	80.5
August	128.3	120.1	114.3	109.7	102.7	93.3	87.5	85.2
September	127.1	118.9	113.1	108.4	101.4	93.3	87.4	85.1
October	132.9	123.6	116.6	111.9	108.4	99.1	94.4	93.3
November	141.1	134.1	127.1	123.6	116.6	108.4	104.9	103.8
December	138.7	131.7	125.8	122.3	115.4	106.0	100.2	97.9
1964								
January	141.1	134.1	128.3	123.6	117.8	107.3	102.6	100.3
February	145.7	138.7	132.9	128.2	120.0	109.5	103.7	100.2
March	144.6	137.6	131.7	127.0	118.9	108.4	101.4	99.1
April	135.3	129.5	123.6	120.1	114.3	105.0	100.3	98.0
May	127.1	119.0	114.3	112.0	107.3	96.8	94.5	92.1
June	129.2	121.1	116.4	114.1	105.9	95.5	93.1	90.8
July	125.5	117.4	113.9	111.6	105.8	95.3	93.0	90.7
August	124.2	117.3	112.6	110.3	106.8	97.5	94.0	92.9
September	122.9	116.0	112.5	110.2	100.9	91.6	88.1	88.1
October	120.6	113.7	109.0	106.7	99.7	89.3	87.0	85.8
November	119.5	112.6	107.9	104.4	96.3	85.9	84.7	83.5
December	115.1	107.0	102.3	96.5	91.9	80.2	76.7	75.6
1965								
January	114.0	104.7	100.0	93.0	90.7	80.3	75.6	74.4
February	115.3	106.0	100.2	92.0	88.5	80.4	75.7	74.5
March	111.7	102.4	95.4	88.4	86.1	76.8	73.3	71.0
April	113.0	103.7	96.7	89.7	87.4	81.6	78.1	75.7

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Commission.

Table 22.--Estimated consumption of wool in selected wool manufacturing countries, clean content, annual 1962-64, by quarters, October-December 1963 to date

Country	Year			1963	1964				Percentage change	
	1962	1963	1964	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Oct.-Dec. 1964 to Oct.-Dec. 1963	1964 compared with 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
United States 1/	429	412	355	92.1	93.1	87.5	84.3	90.4	-1.9	-13.8
United Kingdom	448	458	418	114.9	117.9	110.2	92.1	98.2	-14.5	-8.7
France	291	295	267	75.1	78.5	76.2	52.1	60.5	-19.5	-9.5
Japan	320	325	333	84.8	84.3	84.1	83.7	81.3	-4.1	+2.5
Italy	205	196	182	48.5	53.6	47.4	42.2	39.1	-19.4	-7.2
West Germany	147	151	139	39.3	37.3	36.5	32.9	32.2	-18.1	-7.9
Belgium	100	95	93	24.8	24.8	22.3	21.9	23.8	-4.0	-2.1
Australia	73	81	80	21.4	19.0	19.6	19.6	21.2	-.9	-1.2
Netherlands	22	23	22	5.3	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.2	-1.9	-4.4
Total	2,035	2,036	1,889	506.2	515.0	489.6	433.7	451.9	-10.7	-7.2

1/ Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.--Production of wool and hair tops, woolen and worsted yarn, and wool woven fabrics, by specified countries, annual 1962-1964, by quarters, October-December 1963 to date

Country	Year 1962	Year 1963	Year 1964	1963 Oct.-Dec.	1964 Jan.-Mar.	1964 Apr.-June	1964 July-Sept.	1964 Oct.-Dec.	Percentage Change: Oct.-Dec. 1964 to Oct.-Dec. 1963	Percentage Change: 1964 compared with 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
					Tops					
United Kingdom	294.8	304.0	265.2	74.7	77.9	70.4	57.7	59.2	-20.8	-12.8
France	212.0	217.0	192.8	55.2	57.9	55.9	37.3	41.7	-24.5	-11.2
Japan	261.5	272.1	272.6	73.2	69.4	70.8	66.7	65.7	-10.3	+ .2
Italy	130.8	121.7	111.9	30.8	33.2	28.3	25.7	24.7	-19.8	- 8.1
United States	163.6	152.2	145.0	33.0	35.6	35.8	35.0	38.7	+17.3	- 4.7
West Germany	80.1	91.3	90.8	24.0	23.8	24.1	20.4	22.5	- 6.3	- .6
Belgium	62.8	64.0	61.7	15.8	16.1	15.1	13.6	16.9	+ 7.0	- 3.6
Australia	50.9	54.9	50.4	14.2	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.2	-14.1	- 8.2
Uruguay	23.1	26.5	29.9	5.5	8.8	10.2	6.5	4.3	-21.8	+12.8
Netherlands	3.5	3.4	2.6	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	-14.3	-23.5
Total	1,283.1	1,307.1	1,223.0	327.1	336.2	324.1	276.1	286.5	-12.4	- 6.4
					Worsted yarn					
United Kingdom	227.3	239.0	236.3	63.4	62.7	61.8	52.3	59.4	- 6.3	- 1.1
Italy	143.0	137.7	136.0	36.1	38.7	35.8	32.6	28.9	-20.0	- 1.2
France	204.1	221.6	198.3	58.8	60.3	56.6	37.5	44.0	-25.2	-10.5
West Germany	124.4	133.4	136.1	35.3	35.7	35.0	32.6	32.7	- 7.4	+ 2.0
Japan	232.4	234.2	233.6	60.4	57.2	58.3	57.8	60.2	- .3	- .3
Belgium	86.1	94.6	85.8	25.3	23.9	22.3	18.3	21.3	-15.8	- 9.3
Netherlands	23.3	27.3	25.1	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.7	6.9	- 6.8	- 8.1
Australia	25.5	23.9	23.6	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.8	- 4.9	- 1.3
Total	1,066.1	1,111.7	1,074.7	292.8	290.7	282.0	242.7	259.2	-11.5	- 3.3
					Woolen yarn					
United Kingdom	290.0	313.0	325.8	83.0	84.0	83.0	74.5	84.3	+ 1.6	+ 4.1
Italy	305.4	319.6	294.1	82.4	79.7	77.7	70.1	65.9	-20.0	- 8.0
France	116.6	127.6	127.4	33.9	34.8	36.4	24.6	31.6	- 6.8	- .2
West Germany	127.1	120.7	117.7	29.0	29.4	31.2	28.8	28.4	- 2.1	- 2.5
Japan	108.7	118.0	118.3	31.6	28.2	30.9	30.7	28.7	- 9.2	+ .3
Belgium	44.1	47.5	51.3	13.2	13.4	13.7	11.0	13.2	---	+ 8.0
Netherlands	41.5	44.7	44.9	10.9	11.8	12.0	10.5	10.5	- 3.7	+ .4
Australia	26.8	27.2	29.5	7.2	6.6	7.7	7.9	7.4	+ 2.8	+ 8.5
Total	1,060.2	1,118.3	1,109.1	291.2	287.7	292.6	258.7	270.1	- 7.3	- .8
					Woven fabrics					
	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.		
United States	521.4	460.8	420.7	100.6	110.9	115.9	101.9	92.0	- 9.7	- 8.7
United Kingdom	360.8	360.5	358.3	97.1	89.3	89.4	85.2	94.4	- 2.8	- .6
Japan	402.8	429.7	424.0	113.4	101.2	104.6	111.7	106.5	- 6.1	- 1.3
Italy	257.7	252.7	225.7	58.8	58.9	67.3	52.4	47.1	-19.9	-10.7
France	216.4	236.4	225.7	63.2	64.2	64.8	47.1	49.6	-21.5	- 4.5
West Germany	198.7	177.4	168.9	46.2	42.0	43.5	42.2	41.2	-10.8	- 4.8
Netherlands	70.0	74.2	73.8	18.6	19.9	19.5	16.2	18.1	- 2.7	- .5
Australia	36.9	36.0	34.9	9.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.8	- 4.4	- 3.1
Total	2,064.7	2,027.7	1,932.0	507.1	494.8	513.6	465.9	457.7	- 9.8	- 4.7
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	38.0	42.0	41.9	11.4	11.2	11.2	9.0	10.6	- 7.0	- .2

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 24.--World trade in wool tops, woolen and worsted yarn, and exports of woolen and worsted fabric, by specified countries, annual 1962-1964, by quarters, October-December 1963 to date

Country	Year 1962	Year 1963	Year 1964	1963 Oct.-Dec.	1964 Jan.-Mar.	1964 Apr.-June	1964 July-Sept.	1964 Oct.-Dec.	Percentage change: Oct.-Dec. 1964 to Oct.-Dec. 1963	Percentage change: 1964 compared with 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
					Tops					
Exports										
United Kingdom	78.2	96.0	75.1	20.0	21.2	23.3	14.7	16.0	-20.0	-21.8
France	53.4	53.6	53.1	14.5	14.1	12.7	12.5	13.7	-5.5	-.9
Uruguay	23.6	26.5	29.8	5.5	8.8	10.2	6.5	4.3	-21.8	+12.5
Australia	19.6	27.2	20.5	6.6	5.8	6.0	4.7	4.0	-39.4	-24.6
Belgium	21.4	22.2	20.0	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.2	6.0	-3.2	-9.9
Republic of South Africa	9.1	9.9	9.3	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	-14.8	-6.1
Japan	16.8	11.5	17.2	3.8	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.5	+18.4	+49.6
West Germany	3.7	4.0	4.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	-6.7	+20.0
Argentina	4.9	10.3	11.3	2.5	3.6	3.9	2.3	1.5	-40.0	+9.7
Switzerland	1.0	1.0	1.0	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	---	---
Total	231.7	262.2	242.0	63.6	66.9	67.9	53.2	54.0	-15.1	-7.7
Imports										
Belgium	33.6	35.7	35.0	8.9	9.4	8.9	7.9	8.8	-1.1	-2.0
Netherlands	19.2	21.1	18.5	4.3	5.7	5.6	3.7	3.6	-16.3	-12.3
India	10.7	19.2	4.4	3.4	1.4	.9	1.2	.9	-73.5	-77.1
West Germany	11.1	16.1	20.5	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.3	-5.4	+27.3
Canada	14.1	18.0	18.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	---	+1.1
Switzerland	11.2	13.5	14.7	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.4	-12.8	+8.9
Italy	16.4	23.9	23.5	6.9	8.1	7.6	4.1	3.7	-46.4	-1.7
Greece	8.7	10.0	8.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.9	-20.8	-20.0
Japan	7.8	10.8	5.3	2.2	1.7	2.2	.8	.6	-72.7	-50.9
Sweden	5.5	6.1	5.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	+14.3	-3.3
France	5.4	5.5	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	.8	1.0	-23.1	-21.8
United States	5.7	6.4	3.1	.9	1.0	.5	.7	.9	---	-51.6
Denmark	3.8	4.0	3.3	.9	1.0	.9	.8	.6	-33.3	-17.5
Norway	3.2	4.0	3.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	.6	1.0	-16.7	-5.0
United Kingdom	2.7	3.6	2.2	.9	.6	.6	.5	.5	-44.5	-38.9
Irish Republic	2.4	2.5	3.2	.7	.9	.9	.6	.8	+14.3	+28.0
Total	161.5	200.4	174.0	49.4	48.6	47.6	38.6	39.1	-20.9	-13.2
					Yarns					
Exports										
France	71.9	61.8	50.7	15.5	12.4	13.1	12.0	13.3	-14.2	-18.0
Belgium	48.6	52.6	53.8	13.8	13.0	14.4	12.8	13.6	-1.4	+2.3
United Kingdom	29.5	33.7	32.1	8.9	8.6	8.8	6.8	7.9	-11.2	-4.8
Italy	17.1	20.8	23.0	5.7	5.1	6.4	5.2	6.3	+10.5	+10.6
Japan	14.7	16.4	19.8	5.3	4.4	5.1	4.7	5.6	+5.7	+20.7
Netherlands	14.0	15.7	14.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.6	-20.0	-8.3
West Germany	6.7	7.3	7.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	---	+5.4
Austria	4.7	4.9	4.4	1.4	.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	-21.4	-10.2
Switzerland	4.5	5.2	5.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	+7.7	---
Total	211.7	218.4	211.2	58.4	50.6	55.5	50.3	54.8	-6.2	-3.3
Imports										
West Germany	80.5	77.4	70.5	19.2	16.1	18.0	17.6	18.8	-2.1	-8.9
Netherlands	25.8	29.7	27.5	8.0	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.5	-18.8	-7.4
Belgium	13.7	14.9	14.5	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.0	-2.4	-2.7
Sweden	8.3	10.3	7.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	-48.0	-26.2
Switzerland	4.2	5.4	4.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	-21.4	-13.0
Denmark	8.2	9.8	9.9	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	-11.1	+1.0
United Kingdom	6.9	5.4	5.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	.8	1.2	-7.7	-3.8
Austria	6.6	7.4	8.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.7	+42.1	+12.2
United States	8.8	9.6	8.4	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	-7.7	-12.5
Norway	2.3	3.1	2.9	1.0	.9	.8	.5	.7	-30.0	-6.5
Canada	3.9	4.8	4.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	-33.3	+2.1
Irish Republic	3.9	4.5	5.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	-15.4	+15.6
Total	173.1	182.3	169.6	47.5	40.7	45.3	40.4	43.2	-9.1	-7.0
					Fabrics					
Exports										
Italy	110.5	106.2	105.3	22.5	17.7	28.7	39.1	19.9	-11.6	-.9
United Kingdom	47.4	47.6	47.8	11.9	11.0	12.6	12.1	12.0	+.8	+.4
Belgium	30.7	28.5	27.2	7.9	7.6	7.8	5.8	6.0	-24.1	-4.6
Japan	15.5	17.7	18.2	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.9	5.3	+8.2	+2.8
Netherlands	12.4	12.3	12.4	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.7	---	+.8
France	14.6	14.6	13.5	3.6	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.9	+8.3	-7.5
West Germany	6.8	7.2	6.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	-5.6	-7.0
Switzerland	2.8	3.0	3.1	.7	.7	.8	.9	.7	---	+3.3
Austria	2.5	2.6	3.4	.7	.3	.7	1.7	.7	---	+30.8
Total	243.2	239.7	237.6	56.7	47.9	62.9	73.8	52.9	-6.7	-.9

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TWS-71 - The Wool Situation

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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